

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Atomic echo
The scream that rang down the years. An Australian service man recalls the aftermath of the Maralinga atomic test.

Ghost city
Michael Binyon on Berlin past, present and future. Part 1: the city of ghosts.

The adman comes
What price honesty in political advertising?

Royal Ascot
Michael Phillips previews the Royal Hunt Cup, centrepiece of the second day of Royal Ascot.

Second city?
Once England's second city in economic terms, Norwich now seeks a balance between progress and preservation. A four-page Special Report.

New shots in European air fare war

British Caledonian proposed an unrestricted off-peak fares to European cities, up to 65 per cent off current economy rates. The proposed fare structure involves three bands and it is hoped they will be implemented next summer.

Extremist ban

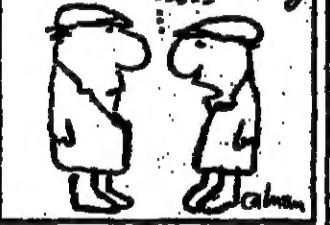
Israel's extreme right-wing Kach Party, which advocates the expulsion of Palestinians, has been banned from participating in next month's general election.

Defectors land

An Iranian Navy transport plane, commandeered by eight defectors four days ago, landed last night in southern Italy after flying from Luxor, Egypt.

Job Centre

We should have voted - it would have been something to do.



Oxbridge places

Applications for Oxbridge places from pupils at comprehensive schools have doubled over the last seven years, but their success rate has fallen by nearly half.

One sided offer

The employers of black South African gold miners announce they would unilaterally implement their final offer of 12 to 14 per cent wage increases, which the miners had rejected.

Cuban punished

Colonel Pedro Tortolo, who commanded Cuban troops in Grenada during the US invasion, has been reduced to the ranks and transferred to Angola.

Sealink stake

Prospective bidders for Sealink have been told that the Government will retain a "special share" in the cross-channel ferry group after it is sold.

Leader page 15

Letters: On "star wars", by Colonel J. Alford; pit strike, from Mr Roy Mason, MP; N London Polytechnic from Dr D. H. Freeman.

Features, pages 8-10, 14

David Butler analyses the European vote; Suzy Menkes looks at easy-to-live-with country clothes for men; Spectrum has further revelations of the Australian atomic tests; Tuesday Page continues the long line of succession.

Computer Horizons, pages 23-25

Trilogy's supercomputer wrapped; how Britain can plan an IT strategy; integrated software - the latest fashion; AT & T clash with IBM over PC market.

Obituary, page 16

Mr Frederick Cleary, Mr Meredith Willson. Classified, pages 28-31.

Home News, 2-3

Law report 16, Parliament 5, Overseas 6, Sale Room 16, Arts 16, Science 16, Business 18-25, Sport 26-28, Court 16, TV & Radio 31, Chess 32, Theatres, etc 31, Diary 14, Universities 32, Euro elections 4, 5, Weather 32.

Scargill in hospital after bloody battle of Orgreave

From Craig Seton, Orgreave

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was detained in hospital last night after being injured in violent clashes between six thousand miners and their supporters, and three thousand police officers at the Orgreave coking plant near Sheffield.

Eighty people were hurt and 93, mostly miners, arrested in the most violence in a British industrial dispute since the war.

The police were at first overwhelmed, but then regrouped to advance under a hail of stones, bottles and bricks. Until the demonstrators retreated behind a barricade of burning cars, lamp posts and stones from a wall they had demolished.

Mr Scargill was taken to hospital, to police cheers, as a dispute erupted over how he came by injuries to his head, leg, and arm. Mr Scargill said he had been hit by a policeman wielding a riot shield.

But Assistant Chief Constable Tony Clement, who was in charge of the police operation, said he saw Mr Scargill slip down a grassy bank and hit the back of his head on a wooden sleeper. He said the miners' leader had not been near a policeman with a riot shield.

The violence left the area around the Orgreave plant looking like a battlefield. Debris littered more than half a mile of road and oily smoke drifted overhead as hundreds of mounted policemen, who were used time and again to drive back the demonstrators, were applauded by their colleagues as they turned to safety behind police lines.

Mr Scargill, wearing his familiar baseball hat, was with his family when he was taken to hospital. He was surrounded by police officers with truncheons drawn, drove

them back across a railway bridge.

Mr Scargill was found sitting on the ground by a burning barricade, his head in his hands, and he was clearly badly shaken. He said: "all I know is that these bastards rushed in and this guy hit me on the back of the head with a shield and I was out."

Later in hospital, Mr Scargill said that the police statement that he had slipped was "unworthy even of the police in this situation. I would not be here if I had not been hit by a riot shield."

Mr Clement, who was with officers in riot gear who chased

denunciators across the bridge to a position close to where Mr Scargill was injured, said: "He slipped off the top off the bank and hit his head on a sleeper. If he was injured before that I know not."

Mr Scargill slipped, rather than fell. I do not know whether he had been hit before that. He was not near a riot shield. The officers with shields were on the road and Mr Scargill was off the road. They did not come within seven or eight yards of him."

Mr Steve Howell, a miner from Silverwood colliery, south Yorkshire, said Mr Scargill had been standing in front of his men when the police ran towards them. "My impression was that he was getting leashed by truncheons."

Mr Clement had said earlier: "Scargill's presence is always provocative. When he arrives everybody gets excited. I wish he would stay away."

Although the police had been expecting a mass picket yesterday, they were still surprised by the numbers who turned out, and were stunned by the scale of the violence.

The union has made the Orgreave plant a target in an attempt to stop the daily convoys of lorries taking coal to the Scunthorpe steelworks. Ironically, news that the British Steel Corporation was suspending shipments for Orgreave came after most of the miners had left.

The British Steel Corporation said the Scunthorpe furnaces had been restored to stable operating levels, and although the efforts to damage the steelworks by the mass picketing of Orgreave had been unsuccessful, supplies would be terminated temporarily because stocks of coal would have been exhausted. They would be resumed when stocks had been replenished, and it was judged appropriate to resume them.

According to the police the first miners arrived at Orgreave at about 3am yesterday and by 7.30, more than a thousand demonstrators were in position on a road and wasteland several hundred yards above the coking plant main entrance, while others had avoided the police and got into the plant from the rear.

There were clashes between police and miners in the road below the plant, where the number of pickets suddenly rose when two or three thousand more arrived from a road leading from the M1.

One police line was swamped as the demonstrators moved forward, and mounted policemen were used three times to drive them back, although the police secured control of that area, the ranks of the demonstrators.

Continued on back page, col 2



Ambulancemen leading the injured Mr Arthur Scargill away from Orgreave.

Alliance outrage at Europe whitewash

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The nearest thing to joy in the Common Market which the British Labour Party has ever experienced was yesterday given full rein as they took a total of 15 seats in the European Parliament from the Conservatives, and helped to whitewash the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance.

The Alliance, with nearly a fifth of the national vote, will have no seat in the new Parliament, as in the old, and their outraged leaders yesterday demanded the abandonment of what Dr David Owen called a bankrupt electoral system.

The final score showed that the Conservatives, while losing ground everywhere, lost no more seats than they expected; and that if the voters had been electing a Parliament for Westminster, Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have formed a new administration with a handsome overall majority.

The tally of seats in Great Britain read: Conservatives 45 (against 60 in the Parliament elected in 1979); Labour 32 (against 17); and the Scottish National Party as before with one seat. Its holder, Mrs Winnie Ewing, added to her unique record as an election winner by taking 20 per cent more of the vote than her party achieved in the same constituency a year ago.

Mrs Ewing's seat was the Alliance's only real hope of a gain, but she beat her Liberal challenger, Mr Russell Johnston, out of sight.

There will not now be the Parliamentary by-election in Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, which Mr Johnston, its MP, would have caused by relinquishing his Westminster seat if he had won.

Another striking result was the return by a landslide of the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, in Northern Ireland.

The first preference votes showed that the three sitting MEPs for the multi-member constituency would all be returned: Mr Paisley, Mr John Hume of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and Mr John Taylor of the Official Unionists. The Sinn Féin candidate, Mr Danny Morrison, was handily beaten, to the relief of ministers in London and Dublin and of all constitutional politicians.

Thorn says turnout 'a catastrophe'

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The European Parliament failed its first real credibility test in the second direct elections by arousing only lukewarm support from the EEC's 191 million voters.

The result, according to Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, was "a catastrophe".

Despite a first five-year term which began with considerable public goodwill behind it, despite a campaign and election organization costing £25.6m, and despite the fact that some 42m of the electorate were under a civic or legal obligation to vote, only around 57 per cent actually went to the polls.

The consequence is that the parliament, which has never been taken over seriously by the Council of Ministers, will find it more difficult than ever to make its voice heard.

At the same time the 50 or more members now representing

Continued on page 5, col 1

Cost of pit strike '£1bn so far'

By Kenneth Gossling

The miners' dispute has cost the Government £1,000m so far, and the figure is mounting rapidly, according to stock-brokers Simon and Charles.

The cost of the strike, according to the firm's analysis, are running at more than twice the Government's unofficial estimate of £25m a week.

Mr Gavyn Davies, one of the authors of the analysis, said: "The main thing is that oil is replacing coal to generate electricity and this is much more expensive than coal." The extra cost to power stations is estimated at £18m a week.

Emphasizing that the figures referred to accounting costs, not

all of which had yet been incurred in cash terms, the brokers say that there is an additional cost, resulting from lost steel production, that cannot be calculated.

With identified costs at £65m a week, the total, allowing for

unidentified costs, was almost certain to exceed that figure.

Other weekly losses include income tax at £5.5m, British Rail coal haulage reductions of £4m, policing at £3m and additional security payments of £500,000.

But the main losers are the National Coal Board, at £34m a week, balancing threequarters of lost production with savings in wages and other costs; and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

"The CGB will incur the full cost of the strike when they come to rebuild their coal stocks at the end", Mr Davies said.

Approximate total £65

APPROXIMATE TOTAL WEEKLY COST OF MINERS' STRIKE

NCB £34

CEGB Costs £18

Lost income tax £5.5

British Rail costs £4

Policing costs £3

Security £0.5

British Steel Corporation

Approximate total £65

Electricians' union may leave TUC

By Barrie Clement and Paul Routledge

The TUC could lose one of its largest affiliates - the 380,000 member Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU).

The right-led executive of the union has unanimously backed the leaders' pledge to leave the TUC if its Congress in September outlaws the controversial "no-strike" clause.

Left-wing unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the TUC's most powerful member, may urge that the TUC declare the agreements unacceptable and unconstitutional.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the electricians, has signalled his determination to leave the TUC if such a motion is passed and now has his executive's unanimous endorsement.

There are fears that such a major defection could start a chain reaction among other right-led unions and cause an unprecedented split in the movement.

The main hope of preventing the right-left division lies with the transport workers, along with militant public sector

unions like the National Union of Public Employees, deciding to water down their recent intransigent motions which will criticize the deals but not render them "unlawful".

The electricians, who have pioneered binding arbitration deals in Britain largely among Japanese companies, are determined to continue within them.

The EETPU's spokesman, Mr John Grant, a former Labour employment minister and ex-SIDP MP, said yesterday: "The union's position is quite clear: we are in the business of making sensible and proper agreements in the interest of our members."

"We have no doubt this is the way the whole trade union movement will increasingly move and we reject the short-sighted and often hypocritical stance adopted by so many of our critics."

Two other unions, The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, have also signed binding arbitration deals in isolated cases, so the onslaught on the electricians will be less than unanimous.

Murder charge remand

Mr Paul Brown, aged 30, of Tierney Road, Streatham, south London, was yesterday remanded in custody at South Western Magistrates' Court charged with the murder of his infant daughter Louise.

Her mother, Miss Susan Pullen who, with two others, was charged with impeding Mr Brown's apprehension was remanded on unconditional bail until July 16.

Mrs Brenda Brown, aged 32, of Streatham Common North Side was remanded on bail on a surety of £5,000. Her husband Ian was given bail with two sureties of £5,000 and told not to go near Tierney Road or to leave the Metropolitan area.

Gower's task

David Gower, the England Test captain, said they were more fully aware of their future task after losing the first Test match against West Indies at Edgbaston yesterday by an innings and 180 runs. "We have a week in which to sort ourselves out before getting together again and thinking about it collectively."

Report, page 26

Banking earl chosen to run the Queen's court

By John Witherow

The 13th Earl of Airlie, whose ancestors have had close links with the Royal Family for generations, is to take up the appointment of Lord Chamberlain, in effect making him master of ceremonies and head of the Royal Household.

He succeeds the former Chief Scout, Lord Maclean, aged 68, who during his 13 years in office had to handle every big royal event from the funeral of the Duke of Windsor to the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Lord Airlie, aged 58, elder brother of the Hon Angus Ogilvy who married Princess

Alexandra of Kent in 1963, will take up the appointment at St James's Palace in December after serving connections with Schroders, the merchant bank of which he is chairman of the holding company.

His resignation 10 months before his retirement from Schroders will mean a considerable cut in salary. As chairman he receives £168,000 a year, and although Buckingham Palace would not be drawn on his new salary, it is certain to be considerably less.

Lord Airlie's royal connections are impeccable. His father was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother when she was Queen, and as a young man



Lord Airlie

he was one of several escorts to Princess Margaret.

He was educated at Eton before serving with the Scots Guards in Malaya and Ger-

many. In 1953 he joined Schroder Wegg and became chairman of Schroders plc seven years ago.

The position of Lord Chamberlain is that of organiser-in-chief for Royal Family occasions, which sets him apart from and in gentle rivalry with the Earl Marshal, at present the Duke of Norfolk, who is responsible for great state occasions, such as a coronation or death of a sovereign.

The Lord Chamberlain is in charge of all court ceremonial, and the arrangements for state ceremonies such as visits of foreign dignitaries, royal marriages and christenings.

His duties include caring for

the royal residences, the royal works of art, the crown jewels and the Queen's swans. He has to chair the committee on royal warrants, advising on titles and precedence, and on state occasions walk in front of the sovereign wearing a white wand, which he is expected to break over the coffin should the sovereign die.

He at least no longer has the friskier chore of censoring the theatre, a task that was inherited from Elizabethan times and only dropped in 1969 when the palace anticipated the problems raised by such productions as "Hair".

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

Pensions rise fixed at 5.1%

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Retirement pensions are to rise on November 26 by 5.1 per cent for single people, 5.2 per cent for couples, to £35.6m.

£57.30, Mr Norman I. Secretary of State for Services, announced yesterday. Pensions and most benefits including unemployment benefit rise by 5.1 per cent, the increase in inflation the year to May - the annual measurement date fixed by the Government. Supplementary benefit rates increase by 4.7 per cent, the increase in the retail price index excluding housing costs (covered by housing benefit). The increases will add £1.6bn to social security spending, taking it to about £39bn, next year.

Unemployment benefit is to be paid fortnightly in arrears from around the end of the year to new claimants, instead of one week in advance and one week in arrears. That will save £17m this year, and £8.5m in succeeding years by cutting out overpayments to people returning to work during the week paid in advance - money that is virtually irrecoverable.

Another £30m this year is to be saved by increasing the amount deducted from special payments, (for example for heating, laundry and diet) to those on the long-term rate of supplementary benefit, which in theory was meant to cover part of those costs.

The deduction, the first change since 1968, will be £1 instead of 50p.

Family Income Supplement, which once received is paid for 12 months, will in future be paid at the same rate throughout the year. Only new claimants will receive the new rates announced for each November.

An extra £23m will be spent by automatically giving age related heating additions at the basic rate of £2.10 a week to supplementary pensioners aged 65 to 70.

In addition, supplementary pensioners aged over 85 will automatically receive the higher rate of £5.20 a week.

Fifty-thousand older war widows are also to receive higher pensions at 65. The age allowance is to be increased by more than 15 per cent, to £5 a week, and to £10 a week at 70. A new rate of £12.50 is to be introduced for those aged over 80. That change will cost £5m.

The amount pensioners can earn before their pensions is reduced is also to be raised, up 7.7 per cent from £65 to £70 a week.

The Child Poverty Action Group protested that the 35p increase in child benefit to £6.85 should have been £1 to keep it in line with personal tax allowances.

Parliament, page 5

A reservation for seven hundred for dinner? Certainly Sir

Results, pages 4, 5
Election report, page 5
Analysis, page 14
Leading article, page 15

HOTEL PICCADILLY
PICCADILLY PLAZA, MANCHESTER

The best hotel in the North of England

Embassy Hotels

Coal board faces daunting task of restoring trust and morale

The miners' strike entered its hundredth day today. In the second of a series of articles on the effects of the dispute, DAVID YOUNG, Energy Correspondent, assesses the damage to the National Coal Board and its customers.

Whenever the miners' strike ends and whoever claims victory — both union and management will inevitably dispute even that — the National Coal Board will have to repair the damage to the pits, the damage to the morale of management and the damage to customers' confidence.

Then it will have to prepare another battle, whether coal is by its largest customer (the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB)) will be allowed free access to Government to the cheaper coal from some world markets.

The damage done to the pits could be considerable. Mr Ron Price, the coal board's chief mining engineer, has said that 40 of the 600 faces which it operates are giving cause for concern. More than half of those have already virtually been written off.

Between £2m and £3m worth of equipment at each face might have to be written off. Each face has self-levelling hydraulic props which have probably already started to lose pressure, a conveyor system which may be partly salvageable and a coal-shearing machine which would have to be abandoned.

A board official said: "The problem is that until men get back to work and machines are switched on we won't know the full extent of the damage."

"But with the massive investment in plant underground at each pit the total costs of the damage could be many millions of pounds. The longer the strike goes on the higher the bill will be."

Hard to remain in office

The damage done to the morale of management will be harder to quantify and will be harder to repair if any eventual settlement is seen as a clear victory for the miners.

At main board level the five full-time members, headed by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, are government appointees. All half way through their five-year terms of office. They have given clear indications that they would find it difficult to remain running the industry if the miners inflict a humiliating industrial defeat.

In that event it is felt that the Government would insist on appointing a new board. "What the Government gives," is the comment most often made of the board, also appointed by the Department of Energy, would suffer the same fate.

It is at the next level of management and at area and local level that the board can least afford to lose trained people.

Racing driver in crash jailed

Gerry Marshall, a leading production saloon car racing driver, made a flying start in his Ford Escort from traffic lights on the A41 in Hemel Hempstead, the town's magistrates heard yesterday.

Marshall, aged 43, from Harrow Weald, who admitted reckless driving and driving with excess alcohol, had spent the day dipping Beaujolais at a promotion. He was jailed for 28 days and disqualified for 18 months and said he would appeal against the sentence.



Union leader and board member: Mr Michael McGahey (left) and Mr Ned Smith.

Fuel for Ravenscraig blocked from tonight

By Staff Reporters

The triple alliance of coal, rail and steel unions, meeting in Edinburgh yesterday, declared a halt to the supply of coal and coke to the Ravenscraig steel works, near Motherwell, from midnight tonight.

Mr Michael McGahey, the Scottish miners' leader, said that they were determined to stop supplies reaching the works and had reached agreement with the transport workers to achieve that. The stoppage would be part of a national interruption of supplies to steel works. He said that if the British Steel Corporation reverted to using lorries to carry coal supplies, the unions would be asking to block the transport of iron ore into the works.

Mr Frank Lyons, senior organizer in Scotland for the

Those like Mr Ned Smith, the industrial relations director, Mr Malcolm Edwards, the marketing director, and Mr Price typify senior staff. All have spent their working lives in the industry, all are deeply committed to it and all have an enthusiasm for its future which infects their staff.

The management at the pits are also all people who have spent a lifetime in the industry. They understand the fears expressed by some miners and they live in the same communities as the men on strike.

They point out that when the strike is eventually settled they will have to work side by side with many of the miners who have taken part in picket line disputes.

For those reasons there is mounting pressure from within management for a quick settlement so that bitterness is kept to a minimum.

However, there is also an awareness that a settlement must endorse management policies and that those miners who have worked throughout the dispute should be held up as an example of how the industry can progress through continued output.

The damage done to customer confidence is probably not as serious, apart from the experience of the British

shops when supplies were plentiful and prices came down."

Coalite, the largest maker of smokeless fuels, has kept its Nottinghamshire works at full production and its two Yorkshire works at Grimethorpe and near Doncaster at almost a third of output from stocks.

The electricity generating industry also claims to have adequate stocks. The latest official figures given to Parliament are that the 31,907,000 tonnes held at power stations at the end of December had fallen to 23,014,000 tonnes at the end of March.

Stocks at the pits were 23,966,000 tonnes in December and are now 21,731,000 tonnes.

In the long term new generating capacity is needed. Oil is out of the question because of its cost and coal-fired stations will still be required despite the Central Electricity Generating Board's present pro-nuclear policy.

It will insist that any new investment in coal-fired stations is coupled with a liberalization of the present restrictions on coal imports.

There are doubts if imported coal could ever pose a serious threat to the coal board's relationship with the CEGB.

South African coal is ruled out politically and is in any case becoming more expensive as wages for black workers rise. South African coal also has a high sulphur and ash content.

United States coal is also likely to become more expensive because of increased transport costs as the eastern seaboard pits are worked out and are replaced by coal from the inland Illinois basin.

The coal from that area has a sulphur content three times higher than that of South African coal.

Coal imports limited by ports

The prospect of Australia capturing a large share of the British market is also affected by the quality of its coal. Most of its open-cast coal is of high quality but it will soon have to start on its reserves of lignite, which is expensive to transport and has a low calorific output.

Coal imports are limited by the size of available ports. Economical imports can come only in ships larger than 100,000 tons and only three ports are equipped to handle them: Redcar, Hunterston and Port Talbot.

Redcar is owned by the British Steel Corporation and would probably be unavailable to importers. Port Talbot is too far from the main coal-burning power stations and Hunterston, while suitable for Ravenscraig steel works, is also too far from the main coal-burning stations.

The only other coal port of any size is Immingham, which is the coal board's main export terminal. The equipment could not handle imports and the board would resist any government moves to have it adapted.

The industry has, therefore, a fairly assured future if output can be brought into line with demand, but the question of the main users having open access to the main foreign markets will remain.

Tomorrow: The National Union of Mineworkers

equipped with Challengers, "C" Squadron of the Royal Hussars, conducted trials in West Germany last winter and Mr Heseltine said that the first full regiment equipped with Challengers would soon be operational.

The five Challenger regiments will be concentrated in 1 Armoured Division, with 3 and 4 Divisions continuing to

operate the older Chieftain tank.

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Government plans for a new inspectorate to check the work of local authority social services departments are being transformed to create a financial watchdog rather than a body aimed at improving standards, it was claimed yesterday.

Ms Harriet Harman, who speaks for Labour social services, said social services departments were worried at the change in emphasis.

Originally, the inspectorate's aim was to ensure effective use

of resources and to spread good practice. Now, however, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was making it clear that experts were to be brought into the inspectorate to ensure value for money.

Ms Harman said that ministers seemed to be trying to change the inspectorate's remit because they did not want a watchdog telling them that the cuts were hurting the social services.

Government plans for a new inspectorate to check the work of local authority social services departments are being transformed to create a financial watchdog rather than a body aimed at improving standards, it was claimed yesterday.

Ms Harriet Harman, who speaks for Labour social services, said social services departments were worried at the change in emphasis.

Originally, the inspectorate's aim was to ensure effective use

of resources and to spread good practice. Now, however, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was making it clear that experts were to be brought into the inspectorate to ensure value for money.

Ms Harman said that ministers seemed to be trying to change the inspectorate's remit because they did not want a watchdog telling them that the cuts were hurting the social services.

Government plans for a new inspectorate to check the work of local authority social services departments are being transformed to create a financial watchdog rather than a body aimed at improving standards, it was claimed yesterday.

Ms Harriet Harman, who speaks for Labour social services, said social services departments were worried at the change in emphasis.

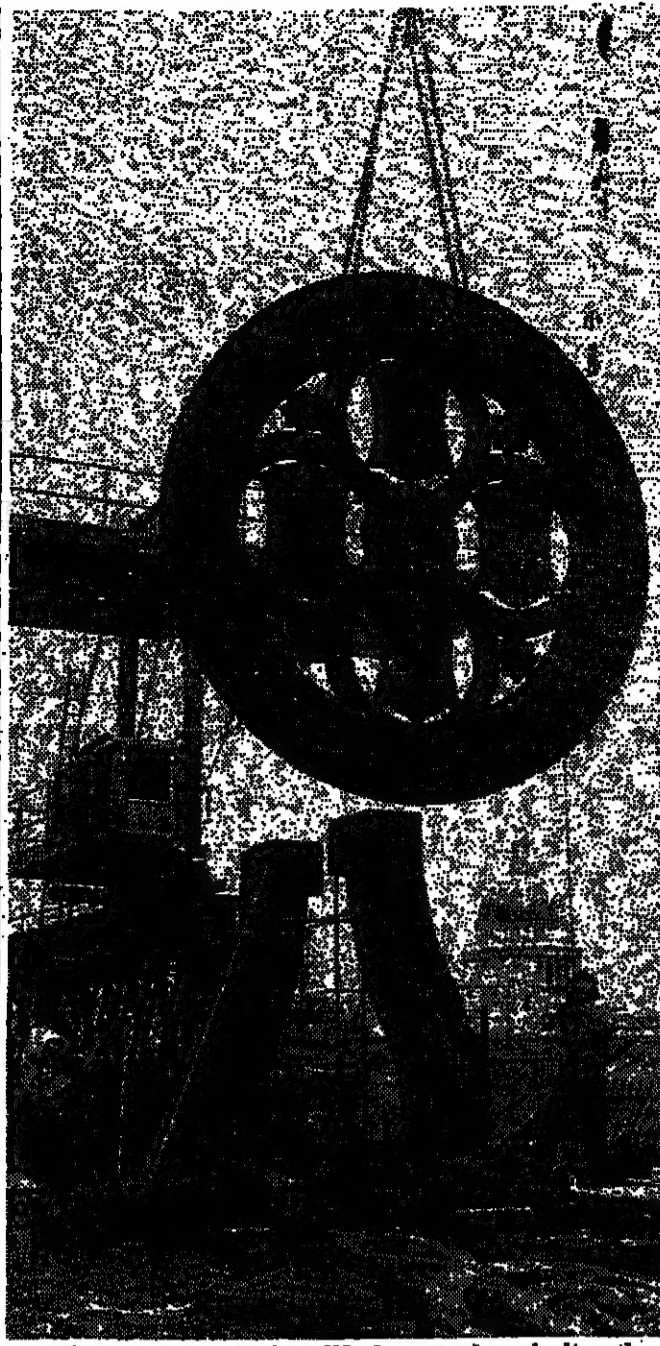
Originally, the inspectorate's aim was to ensure effective use

of resources and to spread good practice. Now, however, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was making it clear that experts were to be brought into the inspectorate to ensure value for money.

Ms Harman said that ministers seemed to be trying to change the inspectorate's remit because they did not want a watchdog telling them that the cuts were hurting the social services.

Government plans for a new inspectorate to check the work of local authority social services departments are being transformed to create a financial watchdog rather than a body aimed at improving standards, it was claimed yesterday.

Ms Harriet Harman, who speaks for Labour social services, said social services departments were worried at the change in emphasis.



A Victorian crest being lifted yesterday during the dismantling of a disused rail bridge at Blackfriars, in London. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Sinclair in delivery promise

By Edward Townsend

Industrial Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair and his company Sinclair Research have given written assurances to the Office of Fair Trading that they will refrain from quoting unrealistic delivery dates for personal computers.

The assurances, demanded by Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general, follow numerous complaints from customers who had not received computers within the stated 28-day delivery period.

Sir Gordon sought the undertaking under part three of the Fair Trading Act which, if breached, empowers him to seek a court order and which could lead to a persistent offender being fined or jailed.

Sir Clive's assurances, which arise from delivery problems on earlier models, appear to cover the Quantum Leap microcomputer. The QL, which costs £400, has been dogged by development difficulties but the company has continued to take orders in spite of a two-month backlog. A modified QL was displayed last week.

The Office of Fair Trading said yesterday that Sinclair Research had undertaken not to "induce customers to enter into contracts with the company for the purchase of goods by knowingly, recklessly or negligently making false statements about the time within which goods are to be delivered."

The complaints, covering February, 1980 to November, 1982, relate to Sir Clive's original ZX 80 computer, now out of production, the ZX 81 and the Spectrum.

College staff break through on pay but teachers fight on

By David Jobbins and Richard Garner

College lecturers yesterday called off threatened industrial action after securing acceptable terms for arbitration on their pay claim but teachers stepped up their action.

The 75,000 members of the main union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, were scheduled to stage a one-day strike on Thursday and continue a ban on voluntary duties if the local authority employers failed to meet their leaders' demands for the terms of arbitration.

But the Burnham Further Education Committee yesterday agreed to meet all the unions' demands. Arbitration will take into account the unions' original claim for a "substantial" pay rise and automatic transfer from the top of the lowest salary grade, the employers' response and the provisional agreement reached by the two sides before Easter.

This gave a 4 per cent all round, a further £330 to the 12,000 lecturers on the top point of the basic scale and the promise of a fundamental review of pay structure and related conditions of service. The package was originally recommended by negotiators but rejected by the further education union's members. That union, unlike the school unions, has not actively sought arbitration, and has yet to quantify its claim formally.

But it has said that a lecturer currently earning £11,568, the top of the second lowest scale, would need 14.5 per cent to protect his or her standard of living.

The strikes will affect 24 local education authorities, 23 of

them members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, which is the dominant voice on the management side during pay negotiations and which has been the most reluctant to go to arbitration.

The other authority is Conservative-controlled Croydon, a metropolitan authority which has threatened to dock the pay of teachers refusing to cover the classes of absent colleagues.

In addition, the union plans to announce new strike action tomorrow which will take place next week if Friday's talks fail to reach agreement on terms for arbitration.

Meanwhile, the second largest teachers' union, the 120,000-strong National Association of Schoolmasters - Union of Women Teachers, announced it was stepping up its strike action, bringing out teachers in two more authorities, Bexley and Berkshire, from today, on a series of continuing half-day strikes.

A scheme to reorganize Liverpool's half-empty secondary schools has been approved by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science. But he has angered the city's Labour leaders and local teachers by making two changes to the proposals. He had delayed their implementation by a year and insisted that two single-sex schools be exempted. Under the proposals submitted to him by Liverpool Education authority, the city's 35 county secondary schools and Croxteth School, which is temporarily independent, were to be reorganized this September into 17 coeducational community comprehensives.

Prisoners appeal for parole right

The Home Secretary's hard-line policy on the granting of parole to murderers, drug dealers and violent offender has been challenged by the Queen's Counsel who has argued that the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, which introduced the parole system.

As a result of the differing opinions, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court has dismissed the action brought by the four prisoners for a declaration that the policy was unlawful, but directed and early Court of Appeal hearing.

The case had been brought by Edward Finlay, serving a seven-year sentence for armed robbery, Roy Matthews, serving nine years for drug trafficking, Peter Hogen, serving life for murder during an armed robbery, and Roy Honeyman, serving life for murder by stabbing during a robbery. All have been, or will be affected by the new parole policy.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, with Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, is hearing the appeal, which is expected to last three days.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.

Pupils hurt as bus hits low bridge

Fourteen children were treated in hospital yesterday after being showered with broken glass when a double-deck bus crashed into a low bridge.

Bridgeford hospital, Mid Glamorgan, said that two girls and a boy would be kept in for observation.

The injured children, all aged about eight, were in a party of about 50 pupils. They were at the front of the 14ft 6in high bus which struck a 12ft 10in high railway bridge in Castle Street, Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan.

The top section of the bus was crumpled but the driver and teachers on board were unhurt.

Mid Glamorgan education authority said the children from Ysgol Ty-Dderwyd, Maesteg, were travelling to Bridgeford in the hired bus. An inquiry has begun.

Paint hurled at INLA funeral

Paint was hurled at security forces after they stopped a colour party of masked men accompanying the coffin of a dead INLA terrorist in Belfast yesterday.

Scuffles broke out as part of the Falls Road was blocked with Saracen armoured vehicles but after the four masked men disappeared into the crowd the colour party continued to Milltown Cemetery, where Paul McCann, aged 20, was buried.

Billy Connolly hurt in crash

Billy Connolly, the comedian, was injured yesterday when his convertible Volkswagen car veered off the M5 and crashed near Weston-super-Mare, Avon. He was detained at Weston General Hospital suffering from head injuries but his condition was not considered serious.

The accident happened shortly after 5am. It is understood the car overturned. Mr Connolly, aged 41 was travelling alone and no other vehicle was involved.

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Privilege committee may consider MP's remarks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A Labour MP may be sent to the Committee of Privileges for threatening reprisals against London Conservative MPs who supported moves to curb spending by the Greater London Council on new capital projects.

Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, ruled yesterday that remarks by Mr Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North West and a member of the GLC in a debate last Wednesday should be considered by the Commons as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

MPs will decide today whether to refer the issue to the committee, which has powers to recommend sanctions including expulsion from the House.

During a debate, on the Greater London Council (Money) Bill, Mr Banks spoke of government plans to cut

GLC spending in new projects from £80m to £39m and indicated that he favoured restricting provision of new projects in the constituencies of MPs who backed the move.

He said that he would use his influence at County Hall "to ensure that we hit" the constituencies of those Conservative MPs who voted in favour.

He said: "There will be a certain degree of selective vindictiveness... There is no way that Conservative members should think they can escape from the consequences of their actions. I shall do my best as an individual member of the GLC to ensure that retribution is visited upon the heads of the Conservative members."

Mr Banks was unrepentant last night. He said: "I do not intend to apologize. I will defend myself stoutly."

Army to get extra Challengers

By Rodney Cowton

Defence Correspondent

The British Army in West Germany is to receive an extra 60 of the new Challenger main battle tank, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced at the formal opening of the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot yesterday.

The extra Challengers which, with spares and other equipment, are expected to cost just under £100m, will be used to raise the number of regiments equipped with the tank from four to five.

The Army formally took possession of its first Challenger from the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds in March, 1983. The original order was for about 250 tanks.

The first squadron to be



Defending roles: Mr Heseltine and the Army's latest battle tank, the Challenger.

equipped with Challengers, "C" Squadron of the Royal Hussars, conducted trials in West Germany last winter and Mr Heseltine said that the first full regiment equipped with Challengers would soon be operational.

The five Challenger regiments will be concentrated in 1 Armoured Division, with 3 and 4 Divisions continuing to

operate the older Chieftain tank.

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Parliament, page 4

WPC broke woman motorist's arm

A middle-aged woman motorist was dragged screaming to a police station after being accused of double parking and assaulting a police officer, and her left forearm was twisted behind her back until it broke, a High Court judge said yesterday.

Awarding £2,000 damages and costs against the Metropolitan Police to Miss Shirley Sturley, aged 49, of South Cross Road, Woodford Green, in Essex, Mr Justice Mans-Jones criticized the police for using

excessive force and for "being less than frank" about the way the arm was injured.

The police case was that she did it herself by banging on the door of the interrogation room at Barking police station, east London. That, the judge said, was a fabrication.

He said that Miss Sturley was "a somewhat odd, if not eccentric person, capable of being pig-headed and obstinate", and had made herself a thorough nuisance to the police before the offence.

She had become hysterical after the police saw her in December, 1981, when she had double parked outside a supermarket.

At the police station Woman Police Constable Beverley Field had "put Miss Sturley's left forearm behind her back and twisted it until it broke".

The judge said that Miss Sturley had convictions for assaulting the police after she had been involved in a car crash and for failing to give a blood or urine specimen.

Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls

By Colin Hughes

Applications from comprehensive pupils for places at Oxbridge have doubled over the past seven years, but success rates have slumped by nearly half.

A recently completed study by Mr James Archer, head teacher at Medina High School, at Newport, Isle of Wight, comprehensive, provides strong support for the universities seeking a common entrance procedure if they want to improve the success rate of comprehensive applicants.

Although applications from comprehensives for Oxford rose from 18 per cent of the total in 1977 to 31 per cent last year, the success rate fell from 40 per cent to 24 per cent over the same period.

Out of 1,154 applications from comprehensives in 1977, 466 pupils secured places. Last year 635 applicants out of 2,366 were successful.

The new sixth form colleges, which arose during the survey period, last year achieved a 34 per cent success rate among Oxford applicants, or 248 places out of 727 applications.

Applications and success rates in the independent sector have remained more stable. Although applications have fallen from 45 per cent of the total at Oxford to 38 per cent, and from 41 per cent to 36 per cent at Cambridge, the drop is mostly attributable to the decline of direct grant schools since 1981.

In 1977 exactly half the applicants from independent schools to both universities won places. Last year the independent success rate at Oxford had slipped to 42 per cent, and to 47 per cent at Cambridge.

Mr Archer argues that Oxford's more progressively pro-comprehensive pupil admission policies have led the way, but

that both universities have now achieved predominance of comprehensive pupils.

The rising success rate of sixth form college pupils, however, implies that a divide is growing between the new colleges and the large comprehensives. Sixth form colleges, he says, can focus more closely on specialist teaching, while comprehensives are under pressure to divert restricted resources towards less able and reluctant learners.

He welcomes the Oxford attempt to ensure that all applicants simultaneously sit the same entrance examination in their fourth term at the sixth form this November, but criticizes the Cambridge colleges, notably Emmanuel and Fitzwilliam, which are concentrating on making entrance conditional on high A-level grades.

"The extensive use of conditional offers is replacing the scalpel with a sledge hammer, quick and efficient but not so effective", Mr Archer says.

The Butterfield working party at Cambridge, due to report soon on proposed reform of admission procedure, should opt for a common entrance examination set by all applicants at the same time as they sit A-levels in the sixth term, he says. Oxford could then be encouraged to adopt a similar system.

Mr Archer also surveyed 155 comprehensives on their Oxbridge policies, and found that less than half gave their pupils special teaching for Oxbridge entrance outside the normal timetable.



Dress rehearsal: The Medici String Quartet (from left) leader Paul Robertson, David Mathews (violin), Ivo Jan van der Werf (viola) and Tony Lewis (cello), practising on a balcony outside Kingston Hill Park, south west London, for their forthcoming concerts in Czechoslovakia (Photograph: John Manning).

B-Cal goes for £35 fare to Paris

From Michael Bailey

Transport Editor, Geneva
British Caledonian fired a fresh salvo in the European air fares war yesterday, proposing a range of unrestricted off-peak fares up to 65 per cent lower than economy rates.

B-Cal wants to offer a £35 single ticket from London to Paris, compared with £68; a £55 fare to Brussels and Amsterdam, compared with £78; £40 to Frankfurt, compared with £101; and £98 to Athens instead of £280.

The airline, which has formally proposed the fares to the governments concerned, hopes to implement them next summer provided inter-governmental agreement can be reached.

The fares are supported by the Government and will be part of the package Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, will put to the Dutch Government in the Hague tomorrow, along with B-Cal's interim £49 London-Amsterdam fare.

B-Cal proposes three fare bands: red, white and blue, for off-peak, shoulder, and peak flights. The fares above would be red fares for night, midday, and weekend flights.

Britain's goal of increased competition was obliquely criticised by Mr Knut Hammarjöld, director-general of the International Air Transport Association, in Geneva.

Unfettered market forces did not necessarily give the right answer for the consumer and could be against the public interest, he told a press briefing.

"The public are not served by ten flights in the morning, 10 in the evening and none in between. I don't trust the market because everyone will run to where they get the most money. But transport is a public service."

Mr Hammarjöld advocated a cautious approach to liberalising European airlines, to avoid the pendulum swings that had bedevilled the industry before.

He also gave a warning that too much new international capacity could threaten the industry's newfound prosperity. World airlines are expected to make \$250m (£178m) profit this year, after accumulated deficits of \$6,200m (£4,428m) since 1979.

Allowing for a 5.5 per cent traffic growth, 4,200 new aircraft would be needed, 1,700 replacements and 2,500 for growth, costing \$170,000m (£121,428m) over the next 10 years, the International Air Transport Authority predicts.

Tuning in to computers

By Our Technology Correspondent

The first of a series of radio programmes designed to increase the awareness of secondary pupils to the technology around them is to be broadcast at the end of this week by the BBC.

According to the corporation: "Technology is perhaps the most important new growth area in secondary schools today, but many teachers are uncertain exactly where to start." The programmes are intended to help the introduction of technology in secondary schools and to build confidence

and encourage creativity in what for many, both teachers and students, is at first a slightly frightening option.

The six 15-minute documentaries are written and presented by Professor Sydney Urry, Moderator of the London University GCE Board, O and A level technology examinations. The programmes, which are to be transmitted in pairs, are intended to "provide a simple, theoretical and practical foundation to GCE and CSE courses."

Chelsea wants active pensioners

By Kenneth Gosling

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, one of the oldest foundations in Britain for the elderly and the disabled, has launched a recruiting drive to find up to 30 pensioners to help to run the hospital into which the hospital is formed.

Mr Derek Stephen, assistant secretary, said yesterday: "We need people who are that much more active to take on part-time occupations as in-pensioners that are vital to the running of the community."

Regimental associations are being asked to help find men who will hold ranks ranging from corporal to sergeant-major. Already more than 80 of the 400 in-pensioners fill posts at the hospital, founded by Charles II in 1682 and whose pensioners wear the red coats and tricorn hats that date back to the late seventeenth century. Most either be in receipt of an Army disability pension and, in normal circumstances, be aged 65.

But men receiving a disability pension can be accepted at 55, and some officers can be admitted provided they have had at least 12 years in the ranks.

That so many survive into their 80s and 90s is a tribute to the hospital's good food, companionship and informal atmosphere. In recent years the oldest pensioner lived to be 112; at present the oldest is 97.

Acid rain blamed on ozone

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The degree of blame attributed to British power stations and factories for the acid rain harming streams, lakes and vegetation in Europe is misplaced, according to a report published yesterday by the Government.

The research, commissioned by the Department of Energy, concludes that the destruction of forests in West Germany is not caused by the chemistry of the upper atmosphere, which transforms sulphur dioxide from chimneys and nitrogen oxides from vehicles into harmful molecules.

The study, begun 15 months ago by a group working with Dr Deborah Buckley-Golder, of the energy technology support unit at Harwell, Oxfordshire, ascribes the devastation to ozone, the most reactive form of free oxygen.

Although the mechanism of injury to the trees is not proved, the theory holds that ozone absorbed by the foliage damages the cuticle, or the protective layer of plant cells which guards against water loss. Nutrients are leached from the trees when it rains and they starve.

A different explanation emerges from the report about the contribution made by Britain to acid rain in northern Europe, especially Norway. About two million tonnes of sulphur and 500,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides are emitted over Britain. But less than 2 per cent of the pollution of air over Norway and Sweden comes from Britain, according to the latest figures.

The report, *Acidity in the Environment*, suggests that the frequent occurrence of anticyclones over central Europe produces circulation of air carrying 50 per cent of the oxides over Scandinavia.

Tougher sentences for juveniles

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The number of young offenders sentenced to youth custody, which replaced borstal, has trebled since The Criminal Justice Act, 1982, came into force a year ago, according to a survey published yesterday.

Although the use of detention centre sentences rose only slightly, and care orders from criminal proceedings dropped, there was a "huge increase" of 200 per cent in the use of youth custody, the survey shows.

Using the Home Office figures of £191 a week for the cost of youth custody, that implies a direct increase in cost of nearly £80,000, from £34,000 to £112,000, says the survey, which is part of a continuing study of juvenile justice by the Rainer Foundation.

"This figure, of course, includes neither police nor judicial costs; nor the subsequent continuing costs of the extremely high (up to £5 per cent) recidivism from youth custody institutions," it adds.

Mr Graham Robinson, principal officer of National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said yesterday that one reason for the increase in youth custody might be that magistrates now have power to make the order themselves.

Previously, they could only recommend borstal training and that recommendation had to go before the Crown Court where, in one fifth of cases, it was not accepted, he said.

Another possible reason was that the youth custody sentence can be imposed by magistrates for anything between four and six months, or longer by Crown Courts. Borstal sentences were for more than six months.

"Being shorter, youth custody is a more attractive sentence and there is some evidence that magistrates sentence to youth custody where before they might have imposed a detention centre order."

Youth custody included, the survey's figures show, that since the Act took effect on May 24 last year, use of all forms of custody for young offenders has risen by 49 per cent.

Cable TV presses for more ads

By Bill Johnston
Technology Correspondent

Freedom to run more advertising than the commercial television channels and a licence to offer "pay as you view" services could be given to cable television operators, if the Government accepts amendments to its legislation.

The Cable Television Association is attempting to convince the Government to accept the two amendments to the Cable and Broadcasting Bill, which is being studied by committee in the House of Commons.

The independent television companies are restricted to six minutes advertising in every hour of programming and the cable operators want to increase that when necessary and even run classified advertising channels. The association believes that restrictions should only apply when the programming on cable is similar to the type offered on the broadcast network.

How Britain can plan an IT strategy, page 23.

Rover gambles its badge on Japanese design

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

The first "small" Rover for nearly forty years and the first to be made at Longbridge, traditional home of Austin cars, makes its debut today. The Rover 200 series replaces the Triumph Acclaim and like it is based on the latest 1.3 litre Honda Ballade.

A more powerful version will be launched early next year with the much improved 1.6 litre Longbridge-made engine introduced in the new Austin Montego and more recently installed in the Maestro.

Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover chairman, took advantage of the decision to switch production of the Acclaim from Cowley to Longbridge to kill off the hundred-year old Triumph name.

He justified that because international market research had shown that Rover had the stronger image, Mr Musgrove also insisted that his designers

remodel the front of the new car to give it a family likeness to the Montego and Maestro.

Prices start at £5,545 for the standard Rover 213 and rise in three stages of trim and equipment to the top line Rover 213 Vanden Plas at £6,625. The cheapest existing Rover, the Rover 2000 2-litre, costs £8,340.

Austin Rover has increased the price of the new car by about £350 over the Acclaim, in an apparent attempt to raise its standing in the market. Whether that will be sufficient to convince the motorist that the Japanese design is worthy of the Rover badge remains a gamble.

Mechanically it is advanced, with the latest Honda three valves a cylinder, 1342cc alloy engine and five-speed gearbox. But I found the interior trim and comfort in the 13.6ft long car disappointing by Rover standards.

Rate capping: 2

Yardsticks exercise ministers

It is no secret that most of the councils which the Government wants to "cap" next year are led by the Labour Party. But there is disagreement about the reasons for that.

Ministers claim it is because some Labour authorities have deliberately turned themselves into outrageous overspenders. Their opponents reply that rate capping is a vindictive instrument cloaked in false objectivity which the Government intends to use against its most determined opponents in local councils.

There are two things for the Government to decide before it announces what opponents call its "hit list" of councils to be capped. The first is whom to cap and the second is by how much their rates should be pushed down.

There are two principal obstacles to success. The first was raised to great effect during the Portsmouth South by-election campaign. The Government admitted that Conservative-controlled Portsmouth City Council had appeared on some of the prototype lists of candidates for rate capping which have been sifted inside the Department of the Environment.

That encouraged the view that ministers are experimenting with yardsticks for rate capping so that they can devise a set of criteria which will trap their chosen victims and nobody else.

Portsmouth is caught by the key criterion of spending at a level at least 20 per cent above the grant-related expenditure assessment (GRE).

The GRE is the amount which ministers think a council

Ministers know whom they want to catch in their first round of rate capping next year, but they are finding it hard to work out exactly how to do it. In the second of two articles RICH CLAYTON, Local Government Correspondent, points to the pitfalls in their path.

needs to spend to provide a standard level of services. Ministers have already disclosed that spending more than 20 per cent above GRE this year will make a council liable for the first time phase of rate-capping next year.

Some Labour councils are spending far above that level, but others are not. Ministers have also indicated that a trigger of 25 per cent above GRE would not trap enough councils. Their problem is thus to wrinkle Portsmouth out of leaving in authorities such as Sheffield City Council, which is led by Mr David Blunkett, chairman of the Labour Party's local government committee.

The rules that ministers have devised for rate capping offer them a chance to do that. The rules allow them to select different yardsticks for different species of authority.

They might theoretically design a lenient code for non-metropolitan districts which would exempt Portsmouth while creating a tougher one for metropolitan districts which would trap Sheffield.

The danger of doing so is that ministers might be taken to court for discriminating unreasonably between councils.

Their second balancing act will come when they decide by

how much to push down the rates of councils they intend to "cap". They have said that the push will not be too severe in the first year of capping.

But that could give some of the Government's keenest opponents legal sanction to levy rates much higher than those being levied by Conservative councils which consider themselves prudent spenders. Such councils keep their spending down in order to avoid Government penalties in the form of cuts in central government grant.

The heaviest Labour overspenders have gone so far beyond the level which the Government thinks they "over-spend" that it pays them no grant. Dragging their rates down by law could force them to bring their spending closer to the levels approved by the Government.

It could mean that a council which now receives no government grant in its present uncapped state will qualify for grant when it is capped.

Rate capping, therefore, has implications for public spending. It may save money for ratepayers in the areas of capped authorities, but it could cost the Government more at a time when it is already committed to releasing more for the most prudent spenders.

The point was made by the Association of County Councils when it examined the Government's grant penalties for this year.

It explained that the sum is returned to the Exchequer, and said it could be seen that the Government had a substantial financial interest in local authorities' overspending.

Prize university building may be demolished

By Charles Kneivt
Architecture Correspondent

Cambridge University may demolish its architectural award-winning history faculty building less than 20 years after it was opened because of defects which would cost more than £1m to put right.

The building, which opened in 1967 at a cost of £300,000, received an award three years later from the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was designed by Mr James Stirling, who received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1980.

Mr Vernon McElroy, director of estate management at the university, said: "The building will cost a substantial sum of money to put right. There are far-reaching defects causing a multitude of problems, and they are interactive."

The problems include water penetration through the structure and heat gain in summer and heat loss in winter through the huge, fan-shaped glazed roof to the library and reading room.

The university has appointed a team of specialist consultants

Less-efficient farmers may be forced to quit

A quarter of Britain's farmers could be forced out of business over the next few years unless they become more efficient and less indebted to the banks, a report published yesterday claims.

In all sectors of agriculture, the top 25 per cent of thoroughly efficient farmers who respond to change will survive, and survive in reasonable comfort, Savills, the estate agents, says in its quarterly review of agriculture.

"The middle 50 per cent who are generally efficient will have to become more cost-conscious so as to maintain net farm incomes."

The university withdrew a writ alleging professional negligence against Mr Stirling in April last year, shortly after a Lords ruling in the case of Pirelli General Cable Works v Oscar Faber and Partners.

Mr Stirling said yesterday that he was aware that an investigation was under way, but that demolition was one of the options which will be considered.

Inflated house prices deter home buyers

Demand for housing exceeds supply in many parts of England and Wales, but inflated prices are deterring potential buyers, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in its latest house price survey.

Its report for the quarter ending last May shows that although prices must be realistic to encourage sales, the "consistent upward movement continues". Just under half the 255 estate agents surveyed reported price rises of 2 per cent in the quarter with another sixth reporting rises of 5 per cent or more.

Some agents noted a slight drop in confidence in the market.

Debenhams, the department store group, is to start offering

house selling services in two of its biggest stores, at Guildford and Luton, for a flat-rate £95 from next month.

Mr Bob Thornton, Debenhams' chairman, said yesterday that its new Homecentre service would be much more sophisticated than the experimental concession given by F W Woolworth to a Midlands estate agent.

James Cropper PLC

The Directors recommend that the sum of £600,000, being part of the company's reserves, be capitalised and applied in making a Bonus Issue to ordinary shareholders of three new ordinary shares for every ordinary share held at the close of business on the 30th August 1984. The new shares will not make for the final dividend payment of 10p.

The following are our unaudited preliminary figures for the year ended 31st March, 1984.

	1984	1983
Turnover	21,547	17,573
Operating Profit	1,712	849
Interest	379	508
Profit before taxation	1,333	341
Taxation	34	24
Profit after taxation	1,299	317
Dividends:		
Interim - 6% (1983 4%)	24	16
Proposed Final - 14% (1983 10%)	56	40
Amount set aside to Reserves	1,219	261
Earnings per Share of 25p	81.2p	19.8p

Note: There should be further growth in output in the current year based on the positive to date. The main problem currently is a combination of factors, together with the determination of the value of the pound against the dollar. Despite this price increases margins have been eroded in a number of areas. Thus the results in 1985 will depend more on the value of the dollar and suppliers not forcing prices to such a high level that cost increases cannot be fully recovered. The Annual General Meeting will be held at Burnside Mills, Huddersfield, on Friday the 3rd August at 10.30 am.

European elections

Labour, with 32, gains 15 Conservatives 45 SNP 1

Results in the election to reform 81 United Kingdom members to the European Parliament, voting for which took place last Thursday, have been announced.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH

Electoral: 824,963
 *Bazley, P (C) 72,088
 Cochrane, W (Lab) 57,106
 Dixon, P (L/AI) 36,444
 C majority 14,982
 1983 Total vote: 185,000 (53.6%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

BIRMINGHAM EAST

Electoral: 848,899
 Crawley, Mrs C (Lab) 76,377
 Forster, Miss N (C) 54,994
 Bennett, D (SDP/AI) 21,927
 Howlett, Miss D (FJC) 1,440
 Lab majority 21,383
 1983 Total vote: 170,700 (52.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

BIRMINGHAM WEST

Electoral: 817,167
 Tomlinson, J (Lab & Co-op) 61,946
 Hart, C (C) 55,702
 Binns, J (SDP/AI) 19,422
 Lab majority 6,244
 1983 Total vote: 170,700 (52.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

BRISTOL

Electoral: 869,759
 *Conry, R (C) 94,632
 Berry, R (L/Lab) 77,008
 Farley, P (SDP/AI) 33,698
 C majority 17,644
 1983 Total vote: 200,500 (56.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORDSHIRE NORTH

Electoral: 823,899
 *Catherwood, Sir P (C) 86,117
 Bottomley, H (Lab) 38,901
 Duff, A (L/AI) 36,341
 C majority 47,216
 1983 Total vote: 161,300 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CHESHIRE EAST

Electoral: 498,658
 *Normanton, T (C) 71,182
 Stephenson, A (Lab) 52,806
 Corbett, J (SDP/AI) 31,374
 C majority 18,376
 1983 Total vote: 150,300 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CHESHIRE WEST

Electoral: 839,761
 *Pearce, A (C) 74,597
 Hanson, D (C/Lab) 64,887
 Owen, E (SDP/AI) 30,470
 C majority 9,710
 1983 Total vote: 160,900 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CLEVELAND AND YORKSHIRE NORTH

Electoral: 506,053
 *Vannack, Sir P (C) 73,217
 Timmon, P (Lab & Co-op) 70,392
 Beaver, P (SDP/AI) 35,916
 C majority 3,625
 1983 Total vote: 170,700 (52.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CORNWALL AND PLYMOUTH

Electoral: 504,218 (489,803)
 Reazley, C (C) 81,627
 Marks, J (SDP/AI) 63,876
 Cosgrove, J (Lab) 35,952
 Parkyn, A (Lab) 3,645
 Trevellian, R (Lab) 2,081
 Whetter, J (C/AEI) 1,892
 C majority 17,751
 1983 Total vote: 171,000 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

COTSWOLDS, THE

Electoral: 527,081
 *Plumb, Sir H (C) 94,740
 Burton, Miss M (L/AI) 45,798
 Royall, Mrs J (Lab) 36,738
 C majority 48,942
 1983 Total vote: 177,276 (53.6%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

CUMBRIA AND LANCASHIRE NORTH

Electoral: 541,433 (551,948)
 Faith, Mrs S (C) 86,127
 Atkinson, J (Lab) 61,332
 Brooks, Mrs K (L/AI) 39,622
 C majority 23,795
 1983 Total vote: 188,001 (54.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

DERBYSHIRE

Electoral: 853,020
 Hoon, G (Lab) 79,466
 Spencer, T (C) 72,613
 Elles, Miss J (SDP/AI) 30,824
 Lab majority 6,853
 1983 Total vote: 185,000 (53.6%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

DEVON

Electoral: 860,807 (833,287)
 *O'Hagan, Lord (C) 110,121
 Driver, P (L/AI) 55,519
 Garbutt, D (Lab) 30,017
 Christie, P (Ecol) 6,912
 Rous, Lady (Wes Reg) 659
 C majority 56,602
 1983 Total vote: 210,228 (55.9%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

DORSET EAST AND HAMPSHIRE WEST

Electoral: 856,709
 Cassidy, B (C) 109,072
 Goss, J (L/AI) 49,181
 James, D (T/Lab) 31,223
 C majority 59,891
 1983 Total vote: 189,476 (53.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

DURHAM

Electoral: 830,104
 Hughes, S (Lab) 106,073
 Fletcher-Vane, R (C) 44,846
 Foebe Wood, C (L/AI) 32,307
 Lab majority 61,227
 1983 Total vote: 185,500 (54.9%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

ESSEX NORTH EAST

Electoral: 874,022
 *Curry, D (C) 97,138
 Sutcliffe, B (Lab) 42,836
 Ross, A (SDP/AI) 34,769
 C majority 54,302
 1983 Total vote: 174,743 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

ESSEX SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 857,704
 *Sherlock, Dr A (C) 72,190
 O'Brien, C (Lab) 56,169
 Morris, A (L/AI) 29,385
 C majority 16,021
 1983 Total vote: 177,744 (50.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

GLoucestershire

Electoral: 854,350
 *Tuckman, P (C) 72,508
 Soudley, P (Lab) 69,616
 Simmonds, D (SDP/AI) 29,656
 Barratt, A (Ind C) 3,249
 C majority 2,892
 1983 Total vote: 170,000 (51%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

GREATER MANCHESTER CENTRAL

Electoral: 807,941
 Newman, E (Lab) 76,830
 Sewell, T (C) 48,753
 Wedell, G (L/AI) 24,192
 Martin, K (Ind) 1,430
 Lab majority 28,077
 1983 Total vote: 181,200 (52.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

GREATER MANCHESTER EAST

Electoral: 810,886
 Ford, J (C/Lab) 65,101
 Thorburn, K (Lab) 36,450
 Cusick, Mrs B (SDP/AI) 27,801
 Shipley, M (Ecol) 3,158
 Lab majority 28,651
 1983 Total vote: 180,476 (52.9%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

GREATER MANCHESTER WEST

Electoral: 828,896
 *Castle, Mrs B (Lab) 93,740
 Hopper, W (C) 56,042
 Boddy, J (SDP/AI) 17,894
 Lab majority 37,698
 1983 Total vote: 187,676 (53.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HAMPSHIRE CENTRAL

Electoral: 824,449
 *de Ferranti, B (C) 84,086
 Jacobs, F (SDP/AI) 39,265
 Castle, M (L/AI) 39,228
 C majority 44,821
 1983 Total vote: 180,777 (51.4%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

Electoral: 860,654 (822,406)
 *Hopkins, Sir J (C) 84,077
 Nielson, P (C/Lab) 64,141
 Phillips, I (D/L/AI) 37,854
 Norman, Mrs F (Ecol) 8,179
 C majority 39,934
 1983 Total vote: 174,283 (51.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Electoral: 808,208
 *Frage, D (C) 87,603
 McWalter, A (Lab) 41,671
 Becken, Mrs F (SDP/AI) 40,877
 C majority 45,932
 1983 Total vote: 170,181 (50.7%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

HUMBERSIDE

Electoral: 803,080
 *Battersby, P (C) 61,952
 Crampton, P (Lab) 53,937
 Unwin, S (W/SDP/AI) 27,318
 C majority 8,015
 1983 Total vote: 183,207 (50.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

KENT EAST

Electoral: 854,908 (859,807)
 *Jackson, C (C) 92,340
 *Bright, D (Lab) 43,473
 Kinch, A (SDP/AI) 34,601
 Dawe, S (Ecol) 5,403
 C majority 48,867
 1983 Total vote: 185,000 (53.6%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

KENT WEST

Electoral: 856,635
 *Patterson, G (C) 85,414
 Woodhams, A (Lab) 50,784
 Billens, P (L/AI) 33,306
 Bunyan, Mrs C (Ecol) 4,991
 C majority 34,630
 1983 Total vote: 174,400 (50.9%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LANCASHIRE CENTRAL

Electoral: 854,138
 *Wells, M (C) 82,370
 Jones, Mrs H (Lab) 56,175
 *Gallagher, M (SDP/AI) 24,936
 C majority 26,195
 1983 Total vote: 180,981 (51.2%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LANCASHIRE EAST

Electoral: 854,940
 Hindley, M (Lab) 75,711
 *Kellert-Bowman, E (C) 67,806
 Lishman, G (L/AI) 26,320
 Lab majority 7,905
 1983 Total vote: 180,857 (51.8%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LEEDS

Electoral: 856,135
 *McGowan, M (Lab) 70,535
 Holt, J (C) 60,178
 Cookley, S (L/AI) 30,090
 Lab majority 10,357
 1983 Total vote: 182,810 (51.7%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Electoral: 851,904
 *Newton Dunn, W (C) 92,606
 Sewell, C (Lab) 47,161
 Purves, G (L/AI) 37,244
 C majority 45,445
 1983 Total vote: 182,011 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON CENTRAL

Electoral: 843,828
 *Newens, A (Lab & Co-op) 77,842
 *Ferguson, A (C) 64,545
 Wistrich, E (SDP/AI) 30,269
 Portt, J (Ecol) 5,945
 Maynard, R (C/B) 1,569
 Lab majority 13,297
 1983 Total vote: 180,153 (51.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON EAST

Electoral: 837,831 (841,938)
 Tongue, Miss C (Lab) 73,870
 Tyrrell, A (C) 61,711
 Horne, Mrs J (SDP/AI) 26,379
 Lab majority 12,159
 1983 Total vote: 180,960 (52.0%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON NORTH

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON NORTH WEST

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH EAST

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Electoral: 864,359
 *Marshall, J (C) 74,846
 Large, E (Lab) 69,993
 Skinner, J (L/AI) 31,344
 Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682
 C majority 4,853
 1983 Total vote: 180,865 (52.1%), Lab 45.4%, L/AI 32.2%, C 22.4%, SNP 1.0%, Others 1.0% (0.0%). C mid 13.0%.

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Kohl shaken Mitterrand under fire

Craxi party setback

European elections

Fall of Free Democrats and rise of Greens rocks German coalition

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The elimination of the Free Democrats from the European Parliament and the surge of support for the Greens at the expense of all the established parties has increased the instability of the Bonn coalition government and led Chancellor Helmut Kohl to describe the results as "unsatisfactory".

The final results gave the FDP 4.8 per cent of the vote - less than the minimum 5 per cent needed under German election law to win seats at Strasbourg. It is the first time since the war that the party has been eliminated in a national election, and is indicative of the disarray within the FDP.

The Greens on the other hand were jubilant at winning 8.2 per cent, their highest total in a national poll, and a measure of their increased support since their entry into the Bundestag 16 months ago. They were the only party to campaign against the European Community as it now is, but insisted they would try to change it from inside rather than lead Germany out of the EEC.

The established parties dismissed the Greens' support, which in some cities was as high as 14 per cent, as a normal protest vote. But the Greens, who found strongest backing in university towns and among the young, campaigned hard on environmental issues and this has found an echo in today's Germany.

With seven seats at Strasbourg, the party wants to link with Dutch and Belgian ecologists and other radicals to form

GERMANY	
	1984 (1979)
Electors	(44,432,000) (42,782,000)
Votes cast	(25,236,000) (24,099,000)
Turnout	(56.8%) (56.7%)
Seats	(91) (91)

1984 (1979)		1984 (1979)	
Seats	%	Seats	%
Christian Democrats (CDU)	(54) (54) (57.5) (58.1)		
Christian Social Union (CSU)	(7) (8) (8.5) (10.1)		
Social Democrats (SPD)	(33) (35) (37.4) (40.8)		
Free Democrats (FDP)	(0) (0) (4.8) (5.2)		
Others	(1) (1) (8.7) (8.8)		

SOC: Socialist; EPP: European People's Party (includes Christian Democrats); EPD: European Democrats (includes UK Conservatives); COM: Communists and allies; LIB: Liberals and Democrats; EPD: European Progressive Democrats (includes Gaullists); CDI: Technical Coordination and Defence of Independents; IND: Independents.

A narrow Communist victory in Italy

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Communists have made it by a hair's breadth. Fears that they would overtake the Christian Democrats to become the largest party in the country for the first time were confirmed, but by the tiny margin of 0.3 per cent.

They were helped by the fact that the Christian Democrats lost ground by comparison with the last European elections. But that is not the real explanation because the Communists themselves gained and the Christian Democrats performed much better than was expected.

The Christian Democrats appear to have halted the decline which marred their performance at the general election last year. Hence the Communists can rightly claim that they did not go out in front simply because their opponents fell back, they also accelerated.

Included in their vote, however, is that of the tiny Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity which took 1.4 per cent at the last European election.

So it can be argued that the Communists did not go ahead on their own.

The Communists are naturally jubilant and whoever they choose as their new secretary to succeed Enrico Berlinguer will face the task of trying to maintain the impetus provided by the European vote to a party which at the national level had looked lately to lack much of its old lustre.

There is a tendency to try to explain away the success by pointing out that the Communists gained votes given to them



Comrades triumph: Communists in Rome celebrating their party's victory

under the emotional impact of Berlinguer's death in mid-campaign. But that argument is doubtful. It is probably just as true to say that the Christian Democrats did respectably well because a lot of people who might have voted for one of the smaller parties were worried about the effect of an inflation of the Communist vote.

In fact the smaller lay parties were the principle losers. Even the Socialists, who have in Signor Bettino Craxi the first Prime Minister drawn from the socialist ranks, performed disappointingly. So did the alliance of Republicans and Liberals, despite their insistence on fighting a genuinely European campaign.

France left stunned by National Front breakthrough

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The spectacular breakthrough of the National Front, coupled with the dramatic slump in the Communist vote in Sunday's European elections, has left France stunned. Some commentators are predicting that the results could lead to a fundamental reshaping of the French political scene.

The Right, already weakened by its own internal divisions which were temporarily papered over for the European election campaign, is now confronted for the first time since the rise of the Poujadists in the mid-1950s by a serious threat on its extreme-right wing. The Socialists have seen support for their main coalition partner on the extreme left reduced to its lowest level in 50 years.

Both are historic events, although the latter is likely to be more durable and, therefore, ultimately more important. The Communists, who gained 11 per cent of the vote in Sunday's election, the same as the National Front, have lost nearly half their electorate support in the past five years. There seems to be nothing they can do to stop their continuing decline. Participation in government was manifestly not a solution.

As expected, the Socialists also fared badly, their proportion of the vote falling from 24 per cent in the 1979 European elections to 21 per cent. Together, the ruling Socialist-Communist alliance attracted only 32 per cent of the vote, a fall from the 56 per cent they obtained in the last parliamentary elections three years ago and 11 per cent less than the joint opposition list led by Mme Simone Veil.

The French are not used to being ruled by a minority Government and already there are demands from the right for the dissolution of Parliament and an immediate general election. President Mitterrand is not likely to succumb to those pressures, however, and the present Parliament, in which the Socialists have an outright majority, will almost certainly see out the remaining two years of its five-year term.

While the two main opposition parties can afford to be pleased by the size of the gap they have opened up between themselves and the Left, they are nevertheless bound to be disappointed by their own

relatively low score and by their failure to obtain an absolute majority of more than 50 per cent. Now a coalition with the National Front would be essential to achieve an outright majority and they have so far said that they are not prepared to contemplate this.

Although the National Front has recently chalked up some spectacular local by-election successes, it has never before obtained more than 3 per cent of the vote in a national election, to which the traditional parties tried to pay lip-service in their own strikingly lacklustre campaigns, were not for him.

The National Front's message is, however, predominantly negative. It still has no real programme. It remains to be seen whether its latest success is just a flash in the pan - an exasperated vote of protest cast by a disillusioned electorate in the knowledge that it would have no direct impact on their lives, or whether it can be used, as M. le Pen maintains, as a launching board, for a new political force in France.

The Communists are licking their wounds and wondering what they should do next.

above figures are based on 1.7m. figures from French pollsters and are subject to change. They are received by the European Commission and the Centre for the Study of the European Parliament.

FRANCE

1984 (1979)	
	Seats
Electors	36,424,000 (35,180,531)
Votes cast	20,689,000 (21,359,900)
Turnout	56.8% (56.7%)
Seats	(91) (91)

1984 (1979)		1984 (1979)	
Seats	%	Seats	%
UDF (Lib) & EPP	(41) (41) (42.5) (42.5)		
and RPR (EPP)	(19) (19) (42.5) (42.5)		
Socialists (SOC)	(20) (20) (20.8) (20.8)		
Communists (COM)	(10) (10) (11.3) (11.3)		
National Front	(0) (0) (11.4) (11.4)		
Ecologists	(0) (0) (3.3) (3.3)		
Others	(0) (0) (7.3) (7.3)		

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) ruled that remarks by Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) on Tuesday June 12 during a debate on the Greater London Council (Money) (No 2) Bill should be considered as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

Conservative MPs, he said, had objected to Mr Banks' statement, that as a GLC member he would use his influence at County Hall to ensure that they hit the constituencies of those Conservative members who voted in favour of an instruction to curb the council's spending.

The Speaker said his attention had been drawn by Mr Toby Jessel (Twickenham, C), Mr Nicholas (Ilford South, C) and Mr Richard Tracey (Surrey, C) to words spoken by Mr Banks indicating an intention to restrict the provision of new services in the constituency of any MP in the GLC area who voted in favour of the instruction.

I am (he said) satisfied this is a matter to which ought to allow precedence and accordingly Mr Jessel, whose letter I received first, may table a motion at the commencement of public business tomorrow on which the House will decide.

MPs will be voting whether to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges for investigation.

Howe to raise Sakharov case with Moscow

The case of Dr Sakharov, the Nobel prize winner, and his wife Yelena Bonner, is likely to be raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, when he visits Moscow in July, it was made clear in the House of Lords.

Lord Mollay (Lab) pointed out at question time that Dr Sakharov was at this moment being forcibly fed and his wife, who had a serious heart condition, was being refused medicine other than those available to Russians. The Soviet action, he said, was devoid of any sense of compassion and bereft of any civilized behaviour.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government had repeatedly made clear to the Soviet Government its concern at the treatment of Dr Sakharov. It would not be appropriate to disclose any particular points the Foreign Secretary might raise when he visited Moscow in July but clearly he would have these developments in mind.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased by £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age threshold for receipt of age 65 to £5 a week and age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased by £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age threshold for receipt of age 65 to £5 a week and age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased by £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age threshold for receipt of age 65 to £5 a week and age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased by £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age threshold for receipt of age 65 to £5 a week and age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take place in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased by £22.5 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows - most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age threshold for receipt of age 65 to £5 a week and age 70 to £10 a week - increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows - those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under the Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions that Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Meacher said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was an arrogant posture. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £50m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

The long-term rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single pensioner and £37.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rate for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single pensioner and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line

with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

Israel bans anti-Arab fanatics from next month's elections

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The extreme right-wing Kach Party of Rabbi Meir Kahane, which advocated the violent expulsion of Palestinians from both Israel proper and the territories conquered in 1967, has been banned from next month's general election.

The ban was ordered late on Sunday night by 18 votes to 10 with seven abstentions after a lengthy meeting of the central election committee, on which all parties with a seat in this Israeli Parliament are represented.

Supporting the prohibition, Justice Gabriel Bach, the committee chairman, argued that antisemitism would no longer have to invoke the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* if a person were elected to the Knesset whose party's broadsheet advocated the destruction of mosques and killing of Arabs. Later Rabbi Kahane announced that he would appeal against the ban to the High Court.

An official letter sent to the party, many of whose members are new Jewish immigrants from America, spelt out the grounds for the ban, which was not enforced at the last election in June 1981 when Kach failed to secure the minimum percentage of votes necessary to win a parliamentary seat.

The letter said that the party advocated racist principles which were in contradiction to the independence to the State of Israel; openly supported acts of terror; and attempted to fan

hatred and hostility among various sectors of the Israeli population.

The realization of the principles of this list would both represent a danger to the rule of democracy in Israel and be liable to bring about collapse of public order, it concluded.

Some members of the ruling Likud coalition voted against the ban, while others abstained. A spokesman explained that a free vote had been allowed because although Likud members were against the party's principles they were opposed to banning any list from the election scheduled for July 23.

Terrorist suspects named in court

The suspected members of the Jewish terrorist organization exposed by the general security services in April were publicly identified yesterday after the district court in Jerusalem lifted its ban on publishing their names (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The prisoners included officials in the occupied West Bank but none belonged to the top leadership. However they were all active in the mainstream of the settlement movement and it will be difficult for Gush Ennaim, the main settlement organization to distance itself from them.

The number one accused described in the indictment as a planner, organizer and participant in all the anti-Arab atrocities attributed to the

organization was identified as Mr. Menachem Livni, aged 34, an electronics engineer living in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish suburb of Hebron. He was said to be a commander of an Army Reserve engineers unit and was head of the Society for Renewed Jewish Settlement in Hebron.

A charge sheet linked him with attempts to murder members of the Palestinian National Guidance Council in 1980, conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount, the murder of students of the Islamic College in Hebron last year and the booby-trapping of Arab buses in Jerusalem in April.

Other accused are Yehuda Ezion, a founder of Ofra settlement on the West Bank and Dr. Yehoshua Ben Shimon, aged 34, of Jerusalem, a captain in the regular Army who has been decorated for bravery.

Perhaps the figure most widely known to Arabs and Jews in the West Bank is Mr. Moshe Zar, a prominent land broker who was stabbed and seriously injured, allegedly in connexion with his activities.

Another suspect, Mr. Zeev Friedman, was once deputy chairman of the Kiryat Arba local council.

The ban on publishing their names had been requested by the accused through their lawyers. They claim their families who live in the West Bank would be in danger of reprisals.



Handing over: President Reagan presenting the Olympic torch at the opening ceremonies of the International Games for the Disabled in Long Island, New York.

Washington worry holds up nuclear pact with China

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The United States has held up a nuclear cooperation agreement with China to get "full mutual understanding" with Peking on its implementation.

A State Department spokesman, in a carefully worded statement on Friday did not, however, comment directly on press reports that the United States was seeking additional assurances from Peking about its non-proliferation policies before sending the agreement to Congress for approval.

On Friday *The Washington Post* reported official sources as saying that intelligence suggested that the Chinese had asked Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme.

The spokesman declined comment on this, but in another answer said: "We remain concerned about unsafeguarded nuclear activities in Pakistan. We have made our concerns

known to the Government in Pakistan at every appropriate opportunity. We have welcomed President Zia's repeated statements that Pakistan will not acquire a nuclear device of any kind."

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Yaqub Khan, said in London on Sunday that the suggestion that Pakistan would benefit from the proposed transfer of American nuclear technology to China was wrong and fantastic. Pakistan was receiving no assistance from China or any other country for its nuclear programme, which was solely for peaceful purposes.

The State Department spokesman said the United States had made clear throughout the negotiations with China the peaceful nuclear cooperation had to rest on "basic shared non-proliferation principles and practices".

The US-Chinese agreement, initiated on April 30 during President Reagan's Peking visit, provides a framework under which American firms could sell the Chinese nuclear power reactors worth billions of dollars.

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, said at a White House dinner on January 10: "We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons." There had been wide spread reports that China had helped Pakistan.

The State Department spokesman said that before submitting the pact to President Reagan, and before sending it to Congress, "We want to be sure that we have taken all necessary steps to ensure a full mutual understanding with the Chinese on matters relating to the implementation of the agreement."

Protests shake Uruguay

From Douglas Tweedale, Montevideo

Political tension has increased dramatically in Uruguay since the military Government arrested Senator Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the country's leading opposition candidate, as he returned from exile last Saturday.

By Sunday night, members of Senator Ferreira's Blanco Party had staged the first of what promises to be a series of street demonstrations to demand his release. The country's military leaders found themselves caught up in persistent rumours of palace coups and Government changes just five nights before elections are scheduled to be held.

About 5,000 of Senator Ferreira's supporters braved a tense confrontation with riot police on Montevideo's main avenue during a march from the Blanco Party headquarters which was led by Senator Ferreira's wife and daughter.

The marchers chanted "Wilson, Wilson" and "Let them go". (Senator Ferreira's son aged 32 was also arrested by the military) until they came face-to-face with a cordon of police. After a tense conversation between police and the march's leaders, both sides agreed to leave the scene, and the demonstration ended without incident.

Meanwhile, however, a rumour that President Gregorio Alvarez had been removed by an internal military coup spread so quickly that both General Alvarez and General Hugo Ferreira Aldunate, the country's chief, were forced to make rare public statements on Sunday night to deny the reports.

Political sources said that the wave of rumours was, in itself, a sign that the unpopular military Government has been badly shaken by the consequences of Senator Ferreira's arrest.

Mixed fortunes in civil war Contras resent US pressures

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

A grave military and logistical crisis. "Our sources of supply are paralysed. For two months we have received no munitions, boots or food. The Reagan Administration, which has great influence in this area (US aid is channelled to the rebels through the CIA), is manipulating the situation to force us to agree to an alliance" he said.

"We have always been in favour of an alliance but it must be based on political unity and led by legitimate leaders. The only thing which is separating us is the interference of external forces, which have infiltrated the northern group for interests of their own."

Senator Rivera said he was a former member of the notorious Somocero National Guard, the US Government in the shape of the CIA and elements of the Honduran armed forces.

"If they (the FDN) clean their house then we will shake hands with them and join one force," he said.

Senator Alfonso Robelo, political leader of Arde, who believes an alliance with the FDN is imperative now that their forces are in contact in the field, won a substantial majority in the group's policy-making assembly for a document setting out conditions for unity which has since been presented to the FDN.

Nicaraguan leader seeks Soviet arms

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the Foreign Minister, who held talks with Mr. Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet opposite number. Before leaving Managua Senator Ortega said Nicaragua needed an "adequate number of planes to face American aggression", seen as a hint that he would seek supplies of Soviet MiGs, together with Soviet training programmes for Nicaraguan pilots.

Senator Ortega, who arrived in Moscow on Sunday, also met Mr. Gaidar Aliyev, a senior Politburo member. The Nicaraguan team includes Father

Black gold miners reject pay offer

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's fledgling black mineworkers' union yesterday declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, after the breakdown of talks on the annual wage increases in the country's gold mines, due to come into effect on July 1.

The next step, is for the dispute to go to a conciliation board. If it is not resolved there, the union could then call a strike, which would be the first legal stoppage by blacks in 100 years of South African gold mining.

In the third round of talks, which have been going on since the beginning of the month, the chamber offered increases in the minimum black wage ranging from 12 to 14 per cent, plus a package of fringe benefits involving services increments, overtime payments and shift allowances.

In a statement rejecting the offer, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims a membership of 70,000 of the 428,000 blacks employed by the 34 gold mining companies belonging to the chamber, demanded a bigger increase in basic pay, and said the proposed fringe benefits were less than many of its members already enjoyed.

THE Num, which was founded in August, 1982, and was recognized by the chamber only in June of last year, is demanding a minimum pay increase of 25 per cent, though union officials indicated they would settle for around 20 per cent.

The chamber began by offering an increase of about 10 per cent which is roughly in line with inflation, and the same as it has already agreed to with the much smaller number of white officials and miners it employs.

According to the NUM, the chamber has threatened to implement its latest offer of 12-14 per cent unilaterally, to meet the July 1 deadline. The union issued a warning yesterday of possible labour unrest.

Although the NUM still represents only a small proportion of black mineworkers, any wage agreement it negotiates is bound to set a norm

Freed ANC leader to leave today for Britain

Johannesburg - Mr David Kilton, the Briton released on May 11 after more than 19 years in Pretoria Central Prison, is due to leave by air today for Britain, which he last saw in 1959.

He was jailed in December 1964 for 20 years for sabotage and other offences and was a member of the high command of the banned African National Congress, (Michael Hornsby writes).

Mr Kilton's departure was delayed first by the need to get an exit permit from the South African authorities - he has British and South African nationality - and then by the death of his 91-year-old father in Johannesburg, who lived just long enough to see his son's release. Mr Kilton is 64.

Muldoon stems run on dollar

Wellington - The Reserve Bank moved yesterday to stop a run on the New Zealand dollar triggered by speculation of a possible devaluation to follow the snap election on July 14.

Foreign exchange dealings, which began on Friday, continued yesterday but in more controlled fashion after the bank's intervention, (W. P. Reeves writes).

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, warned speculators of the possibility of government controls to prevent them financing deals. He repeated that there would be no devaluation.

Greenland leader survives poll

Copenhagen - Mr Joasthan Motzfeldt, chairman of Greenland's local parliament (Landssting) since the vast icebound territory achieved home-rule from Denmark in 1979, will continue in power in coalition with the small Inuit (Eskimo Nationalist) Party after inconclusive elections earlier this month (Christopher Pollett writes).

Mr Motzfeldt's left-wing Siumut Party won 11 seats and Inuit three, giving the coalition partners a majority in the 25-seat local legislature. The conservative Atassut Party won 11 seats.

Jockey dies

Paris (AFP) - The French steeplechase jockey Guy Humault, aged 27, has died from head injuries after his horse fell during the Prix Ferdinand Dufaure at the Auteuil race course here on Sunday.

René returned

Victoria, Seychelles (AP) - President René was reelected yesterday with 92.6 per cent of the vote in a one-candidate poll, a drop from the 98 per cent he received five years ago.

Prison deaths

Istanbul (Reuters) - The death toll in a hunger strike by Istanbul prisoners demanding political status and an end to alleged torture has risen to four, relatives of the protesters said yesterday.

Corsica blasts

Ajaccio (AFP) - Nineteen explosions rocked southern Corsica early yesterday, including seven in the capital, causing considerable damage and badly wounding a police guard.

Curfew lifted

Accra (AFP) - The night curfew in force in Ghana for two and a half years has been lifted after the reopening last week of six of Ghana's borders with Ivory Coast and nine with Togo.

Border escape

Manich (AFP) - A border guard has become the fifth person this year to escape from Czechoslovakia into West Germany.

Pandas for LA

Los Angeles (Reuters) - As well as athletes, China is sending two giant pandas to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games. Arriving next month, they will be displayed in a zoo during the Games and later tour other American cities.

Khaddam in bid to end deadlock

Bikfaya, Lebanon (Reuters) - Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, began talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday aimed at reconciling Christian and Muslim ministers who are deadlocked over political reforms and the future of Lebanon's divided army.

Mr Khaddam, on his first visit to Lebanon in more than a year, met President Gemayel and the Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, at the presidential summer palace in Bikfaya, 11 miles north-east of Beirut.

He was expected to see Cabinet ministers in the evening at a dinner hosted by Mr Gemayel. Palace sources said the Shia Muslim leader Mr Nabih Berri, in hospital suffering from exhaustion, would send a representative.

The Druze leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Christian Phalangist leader, Mr Pierre Gemayel and former President Camille Chamoun were also expected, the sources said. They and Mr Berri are all members of Mr Karami's "national unity" Cabinet, which has failed to meet since it won a parliamentary confidence vote last Tuesday.

In Damascus, the Syrian Government newspaper *Tishrin* appeared to hold the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia



Lebanon talks: President Gemayel (left) welcoming the Syrian Vice-President to Lebanon yesterday.

responsible for the Cabinet paralysis.

The "Lebanese Forces" advocate each main sect having its own army in its own canton. Syria favours reintegration of Christian and Muslim army units.

Mr Khaddam's task is to cut through a wrangle between

Muslim and Christian politicians over which should come first - stabilizing the ceasefire or agreement on reforms.

The Christians want an end to the violence, which has caused about 1,000 casualties since the Cabinet took office on April 30, before they discuss reform.

Iranian offensive 'near'

Manama (AP) - Iranian volunteers converged on the battlefield yesterday apparently for the long-expected offensive against Iraq, while Kuwait announced that it was seeking sophisticated American weapons to boost its air defence.

Iranian state radio reported that "thousands of zealots" were pouring into frontline positions at Basra, in southern Iraq. Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 troops and

Revolutionary Guards for an onslaught designed mainly to cut off Basra from the rest of Iraq.

In Baghdad, soldiers and students were streaming to the southern frontlines in anticipation of the Iranian offensive, the Gulf News Agency reported. Elsewhere, behind the battlefield, volunteers have been training to join the Army. "Indications in Baghdad

show the (Iranian) offensive is imminent, with the Iraqis bracing themselves to crush it," the Bahrain-based agency said. "The Iraqis will meanwhile, tighten the blockade of Kharg, which they began last February." Kharg Island is Iran's main oil shipping terminal in the Gulf.

Iraqi military commanders have vowed to "annihilate" the Iranian offensive.

Presidents attack terrorism

President Reagan and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka strongly condemned terrorism in public statements at the beginning of their talks yesterday (Mohsin Ali writes from Washington).

Mr Reagan said that "free men and women of this planet will never cower before terrorists", and added that "human liberty will prevail and civilization will triumph over this cowardly form of barbarism".

He applauded President Jayewardene's determination not to yield to terrorism in his own country and his efforts to find, through the democratic process, a peaceful resolution of communal strife.

President Jayewardene said that there was terrorism in the extreme north of his country where a "group of misguided people of Tamil birth seek separation from a united Sri Lanka". But he added that there were more Tamils living in the east and among the Sinhalese than in the region that sought separation, and they did not support the terrorists.

President Jayewardene, who is on his first state visit here, is also discussing economic aid problems and international developments in Asia and other parts of the world during talks with the Reagan administration.

Call for 'Europeanized' Nato

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A stronger defence voice for Europe, as called for last week by the foreign ministers of the seven member states of the Western European Union, will be at the heart of discussions between parliamentary delegates at the WEU's four-day biennial assembly, which opened in Paris yesterday.

Among the reports delegates will be asked to approve is one on European security by Sir Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, in which he puts forward detailed proposals for "Europeanizing" Nato so that its institutions, policy and strategy "more properly reflect the European view of defence requirements".

Another report calls on the WEU council to meet at least twice a year at ministerial level, "notably in preparation for Nato ministerial meetings", with defence ministers joining at least one of those meetings.

Prior to last week's meeting in Paris of WEU foreign ministers there had been no WEU council meeting at ministerial level since 1973.

The seven members of the WEU are: Great Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland. Unlike the others, France is not a member of the Nato integrated military command, which is one of the reasons why it has been pushing particularly hard for the reactivation of the WEU, in its capacity as the only European

body competent to speak on defence matters.

The report, which has already received the unanimous approval of the WEU defence committee, points out that European countries now contribute 65-75 per cent of Nato-ready forces in Europe. It calls for the appointment of Europeans to two key Nato positions, one as head of Shape headquarters in Europe, the other as special assistant for international affairs to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

However, it rejects a recent suggestion by Mr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, for the Supreme Allied Commander Europe himself to be European.

Luxembourg swing sets Grand Duke a problem

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

A rise in unemployment (to about 2 per cent), coupled with the decline in the steel industry and anger among quota-hit dairy farmers, led to a strong rise in the Socialist vote in the Luxembourg general election on Sunday.

This meant that the Socialist opposition party captured seven more members, giving it a total of 21 in the 64 seat Parliament. The Communist Party held on to its two seats and the Ecologist won two seats to enter Parliament for the first time.

This strong surge by the left poses a real problem for Grand Duke Jean, whose job it is to pick a Prime Minister to replace Mr Pierre Werner.

Although Mr Werner's Christian Democrat Party won a total of 25 seats to remain the largest in the country, the share of support for its Liberal coalition partners dropped.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT		
	1979	1984
Christian Democrats	24 (+2)	25
Liberals	15	14
Socialists	14	21
Communists	2	2
Ecologists	2	2
Independents	2	2
	59	64

Note: Christian Democrats were "phased" into left Parliament when the 1984 election was held.

Boycott failure will force Solidarity to reshape strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's communist authorities announced yesterday that the large participation in Sunday's council elections had dealt a lasting blow to the Solidarity underground.

The unofficial turnout figure was said by the Polish press to be more than 75 per cent of the 26 million eligible voters, but there is no indication yet of how many votes were spoiled.

"The elections were a specific political test", said Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, at a midnight press conference. "The boycott of the election announced by the underground was a failure. Our opponents wanted to turn the elections into a political referendum and in a way we are grateful for this."

Solidarity had organized complex checking mechanisms to ensure that the authorities did not try to falsify the results. The underground strategists believe that this unofficial tally - based on random five minute counting checks at polling stations and on stolen ballot papers - will not be ready before Thursday or Friday.

Mr Lech Walesa, who has made his future as Solidarity leader dependent on the response to the election boycott,

will wait until then before making a decision.

Sunday was the feast of St Kazimierz, the patron of good rulers, but it seems that the Catholic Church was not impressed. The primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, did not appear at his local polling station and a communiqué issued at the end of a plenary session of bishops concentrated on calling for the release of political prisoners.

"Some bishops expressed their concern over new political arrests. Such a situation gives rise to new tensions and does not promote social peace", the communiqué said. It also called for a "new political atmosphere" in Poland.

"No independent spiritual authority gave us support", Mr Urban said in a statement that will be welcomed in Moscow, "and we therefore do not have to share our success."

Political analysts in Warsaw saw the result as a "good one" for General Jaruzelski if only because it creates the impression that three-quarters of the country support him.

But voters leaving the polling stations on Sunday gave much broader reasons for ignoring the Solidarity boycott call. Some appeared to fear vague bureau-



Gesture of defiance: A group of Solidarity supporters gathered around a cross of flowers raising their hands in a victory salute during a brief demonstration of support for the union's election boycott in Warsaw.

cratic repercussions - especially those who were hoping to go to university, travel abroad or advance on the housing list - and in the villages there was a degree of group pressure to turn out. Often the leading figures in the election commission are also responsible for such matters as distributing fertilizer.

The elections may have two results in the next few weeks. The first is that the Jaruzelski Government may now be able to initiate an amnesty of prisoners having demonstrated that it is in control of the country. The second is that the underground leadership will

have to rethink the whole strategy of boycott.

Some Solidarity strategists are urging a policy of "entryism", that is, taking no part in officially approved bodies, such as worker councils, and trying to convert them to Solidarity goals.

● **HAND-PICKED:** Local government elections were the first to be held nationally since the Solidarity crisis and martial law. All 220,000 candidates were hand-picked by the authorities and none represented the opposition (Reuters reports).

Poland's addicts, page 14

Mugabe men on rampage

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Attacks by Zimbabwe Government supporters on the offices of minority parties have intensified in the Midlands region in the wake of a ban on opposition meetings in the area.

Followers of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party went on the rampage yesterday in Gweru, the third Midlands town to be affected by violence in the past week. The office of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party was destroyed by fire after a car in the vicinity was said by bystanders to have exploded.

The demonstrators were also reported to have stormed the office of the United African National Council (UANC) and set fire to furniture.

There was no clear indication of casualties from the two incidents, but about 20 people are believed to have been injured.

Earlier in the day Mr Nkomo accused the Government of attempting to stifle opposition before local government elections in August and the general election due to be held early next year.

He said that on Sunday a mob estimated at 40,000 had ransacked the Zapu office in Kadoma, another Midlands town.

● **TOUR FILM BAN:** The Government's Sports Council has banned the showing of a film on England's recent rugby tour of South Africa

Healing begins in India

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Efforts towards what Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has called "the healing touch" were well underway yesterday to try to soothe the Sikh community, angered by the army occupation of the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Mrs Gandhi herself was quoted in a radio interview as saying "India in its long history has been through many ups and downs and such traumatic experiences, and we have managed to heal the wounds. And I am sure we will do this again."

The first batch of 80 people captured during the battle for the temple were released by the army yesterday. Another 200 detainees were passed over to the police after initial screening.

The army also indicated that it will drop responsibility for law and order sooner rather than later.

Lieutenant-General Krishnaswamy Sundarji, GOC Western Command, said yesterday that they would hand over in stages during the next few weeks and return to barracks.

Discussions are underway as to the best method of repairing the damage done to the temple during the army assault. The head priests have said the preferred way would be by volunteer Sikh labour.

Suggestions have also been made for joint workshops of Sikh and Hindu volunteers.

Ex-minister convicted of treason in Tunisia riots

Tunis (Reuters, AFP) - The fugitive former Interior Minister, Driss Guiga, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to 10 years forced labour and five years in prison, to run concurrently.

Guiga had been charged for offences during the "bread riots" which swept Tunisia in January. He was accused of negligence, misleading Pres-

ident Bourguiba about the seriousness of the riots and exploiting the violence to further his political career.

The court also withdrew Guiga's civil and political rights and ordered his assets seized.

He now lives in London. President Bourguiba is also expected to spare the lives of eight young men sentenced to death for their part in the riots.

Prisoners



of conscience

East Germany

Manfred Wilhelm

By Caroline Moorehead
Manfred Wilhelm, a maintenance mechanic aged 33, is serving an eight-year prison sentence in East Germany for "incitement hostile to the state" under Article 106 of the penal code. Before his arrest on March 19, 1981, he worked for *Neues Deutschland* the official paper of the Socialist Unity Party.

At his trial in June, 1982, Herr Wilhelm, who belonged to a pro-Albanian Marxist-Leninist branch of the Communist Party, was charged with producing and disseminating an underground newspaper called *Roter Morgen* (Red Morning), which had taken a highly critical line towards the communism practised in East Germany. The newspaper, printed in West Germany, was also responsible for preparing leaflets criticising military education in schools, and calling for support for Polish strikes.

Herr Wilhelm is being held in Brandenburg Prison.



Herr Wilhelm: produced underground paper.

Philippines police gun squad back

From Keith Dalton Manila

President Marcos ordered the reactivation yesterday of a controversial 1,000-man anti-crime squad with orders to "shoot to disable" criminals on public vehicles.

A similar campaign in 1982 resulted in the killing of scores of alleged criminals. Members of the elite squad, drawn from the police force, the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary and the Presidential Security Command, are known as "secret marshals".

An announcement from the presidential palace said the secret marshals would be in plain clothes and armed with the latest automatic weapons.

They are to travel in public buses and passenger Jeeps and are authorized to fire on any criminal attempting to rob passengers.

Mr Marcos said: "The secret marshals have been reactivated. I do not want to alarm the public but they are now operating around the clock in the metropolitan area." He said a rash of hold-ups in the past week had prompted the return of the elite squad.

The secret marshals "struck fear in the hearts of underworld characters", the palace announcement said. It added that between August and December 1982, 32 criminals were killed.

This figure differs sharply from reports at the time. They said that a week after the secret marshals were deployed, 45 alleged criminals were shot dead in front of horrified passengers.

The squad was armed with machine pistols, capable of firing 700 rounds a minute, and despite the "shoot to disable" order, most of the victims were shot in the head or chest. Local newspapers reported only seven people arrested in the first week.

President Marcos was later forced to make a public appeal to the secret marshals reminding them not to shoot to kill, and increasingly critical editorial comment from the pro-government newspapers.

The Philippines Council for Human Rights complained that the marshals were acting as judge jury and executioner.

Some suspects gunned down in public vehicles had been taken from their home towns earlier by armed men, the council said. The introduction of the secret marshals in 1982 coincided with military raids on trade union offices

GET YOUR MONEY MOVING!

7.25%
NET P.A.

= 10.36%*
GROSS

OR
7.38% = 10.54%
NET P.A. GROSS

IF YOU REINVEST YOUR INTEREST

Everyone has money that isn't needed instantly, that could wait seven days. That's the money that should be moving - to an Abbey National Seven Day Account.

As little as £100 gets you in. You can invest up to £30,000, though - £60,000 in joint accounts. You enjoy a special rate of interest that gets your money moving faster. And when you need to move it out again, just give seven days notice. Simple.

No wonder more than a million people already have an Abbey National Seven Day Account.

Isn't it time for you to come on in?

* Equivalent gross rate where income tax is paid at the basic rate of 30%.

THE FIRST. THE SIMPLEST. THE BEST ABBEY NATIONAL SEVEN DAY ACCOUNT

To: Dept. 7.D.F., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque, numbered _____ for £ _____ to be invested in a Seven Day Account at my/our local branch in _____

Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account.

I/We understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 7 days' written notice.

I/We understand that the rate may vary. I/We would like the half-yearly interest: A. added to the Seven Day Account ☐ B. paid direct to me/us ☐ (tick appropriate box)

Full name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

STOP PRESS

No notice or loss of interest on withdrawals provided **£10,000** remains invested.

ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, ABBEY HOUSE, BAKER STREET, LONDON NW1 6XL

European tour builds up Zhao's image at home

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

The recent tour of Western Europe countries by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has helped to build up his image as a sophisticated, no-nonsense statesman, as much in China as in the countries he visited.

Mr Zhao is back in Peking after visiting France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Belgium and the European Communities. Millions of television viewers in China saw him relaxed and self-confident in his talks with European leaders. This can only enhance his prestige at a time when observers are watching for signs of the retirement of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, who is Mr Zhao's political patron.

Whether Mr Zhao and Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party Secretary General, can follow up Mr Deng's liberal, right-leaning policies after the latter's death or retirement is a vital political issue in China.

Mr Zhao is essentially an economic administrator without a big personal following in the party. His policies and competence are considered to be behind the big surge in output in China's rural areas, although deep-seated problems in other spheres continue to frustrate economic progress.

China increasingly views Western Europe as a counterweight to both the United States and the Soviet Union in the global balance of power. However, the most vital forms of high technology for military and non-military use are still expected to come from the United States, where Mr Zhang Aiping, the Defence Minister, has been paying an official visit. He will probably order American anti-aircraft systems including radar and missiles.

However, there are still powerful political forces in China - some of them among the senior army commanders - who disapprove

SPECTRUM



After a stream of revelations about the risks of British nuclear tests, the Australian government is now likely to set up a full public inquiry. One item on the agenda of any inquiry should be the aftermath of the British test in June 1956. In the second of three articles David Watts and George Brock report on the evidence.

Doctor Marston's disturbing story

One of the more bizarre sidelines set up by the British nuclear tests on the Monte Bello islands in the summer of 1956 was an experiment conducted by a scientist who toured the country buying sheep and cattle carcasses from farmers at £5 a time. Several areas were suffering a severe drought that year and the cash was welcome.

Dr Hedley Marston was the leading biologist on the Australian safety committee for the tests and worked normally at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Aldermaston's scientists invited Marston to set up a secret fallout testing programme at 25 monitoring points across the continent. Without anyone being told the true purpose of the experiments, animals' thyroid glands were to be analysed before and after tests for iodine-131, one of the longest-lasting radioactive isotopes produced by nuclear explosions. The tests were designed to find if long-range fallout could be contaminating milk supplies and whether strontium-90 was collecting in bone marrow.

Marston's findings were eventually published in an academic journal nearly two years after the Monte Bello tests and after a prolonged battle between Marston and his colleagues on the safety committee. They were mostly couched in restrained and technical language which attracted little attention. He was criticised for becoming emotionally involved with his research and for inaccurate work. Before his own research appeared, several of his colleagues had already referred in passing to the results and written: "They show that the levels of radiation activity introduced into the biological cycles of the 'Mosaic' tests... are far below those expected to produce any observable effects."

The analysis of the thyroids showed sharp increases in iodine-131, particularly after the second explosion in June. Before the tests began, the quantities had been negligible. At one collection point on the eastern Australian coast about 2000 miles from the Monte Bellos, the iodine concentration increased a hundredfold after the June 19 blast. His results suggested that the amounts of contamination varied considerably even within areas crossed by the cloud.

Marston concluded that if iodine were present in these increased quantities, then strontium-90 was also there and would also be transmitted to human food by way of milk. He referred to "other bone-seeking isotopes" which might be doing the same. He was not allowed to refer to all the radioactive substances which might be found because certain ones were thought likely to reveal too much about the precise composition of the device.

Thousands of gallons of milk thrown away

which had been tested. Concern about radioactive contamination of milk was not confined to Australia during those years. When a fire in a reactor at Windscale sent a radioactive cloud across northern England in 1957, thousands of gallons of milk in Cumbria were thrown away immediately.

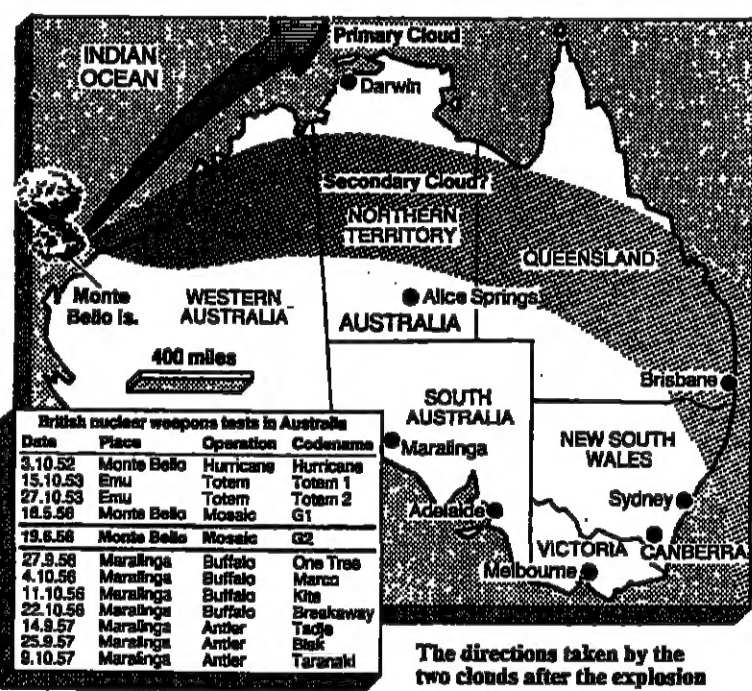
In an unpublished private report to Professor Leslie Martin, chairman of the safety committee, Marston wrote: "The main hazard is

the grave danger of intensive internal irradiation resulting from the accumulation of long-lived isotopes within certain tissues of the bodies of individuals subsisting on foodstuffs produced on the contaminated areas."

"In particular there is a very serious likelihood that strontium-90 and its daughter yttrium-90 are now accumulating in the bones of large numbers of individuals inhabiting the extensive areas of Australia that have been heavily contaminated with debris from these tests, and that internal irradiation from these isotopes may, after a latent period of years, result in many deaths from cancer of the bone."

Marston's results confirm the picture given by the readings from the official air sampling stations that a "secondary" cloud from the second "Mosaic" blast passed from west to east across northern Australia. The official readings, although showing that the explosion deposited more fallout than any other test monitored by the air-sampling stations, record only small, theoretically safe, amounts of fallout.

Even these facts are buried deep



The directions taken by the two clouds after the explosion



Top, preparing cement for the bunkers and, above, servicemen erecting a bomb tower at Monte Bello in 1956

in the table of the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) reports: the map showing the tracks of the test clouds records the Mosaic cloud as travelling safely to the north. Last year's report said that Marston's research implied that "in almost all cases" radiation doses were insignificant.

But the authorities were not so unconcerned at the time. Some of his colleagues had called for his programme of research to be stepped up, but when he began reporting preliminary results, the operation was never completed. Marston died several years ago, but *The Times* has been shown correspondence which gives his account of the harassment and surveillance he suffered at the time. He wrote later to Professor Martin: "There was unmistakable evidence that my mail, both private and official, was being tampered with during transit - for what reason and at whose behest are possibly known to you. When we had obtained satisfactory proof that my letters were being opened while in the keeping of Her Majesty's mails, I asked my executive colleague, Dr White to pass in a message to you that if this nefarious operation was not stopped immediately, I should ask for a public inquiry."

"This met with the usual prompt denial. However, the tampering ceased the next day, or at least it has

since been conducted with sufficient care to leave no very obvious trace." The Australian Government's eagerness to damp down any awkward controversies has continued to the present day. Service veterans trying to find out whether their health was affected by their work at the tests - several thousand Australian servicemen assisted at the inland tests - have encountered extraordinary obstructions. One Queensland veteran asked his doctor why he was reluctant to commit his opinion that he was suffering from a radiation-linked disease to paper was told: "It's more than my job's worth."

Because of the security restrictions, many servicemen's records do not even mention their presence at the nuclear sites at Christmas Island, Maralinga or Monte Bello. The widow of the navigator who dropped the H-bomb on Christmas Island was told that her husband had never served there although she had his log book proving that he had.

The more active veterans have been visited by officers of the government security agencies. Patrick Connolly, an Irishman who served with the RAF as a corporal, was warned to forget everything he had seen at Maralinga. It was made clear that he would not get Australian citizenship if he continued to talk about the effects of the tests on aborigines. He declined to talk to *The Times* for this series. The

coordinator of the veterans in Perth was visited by a "journalist" claiming to be from the "Melbourne Argus". The only newspaper of that name had gone out of business years before.

It is possible that another member of the Australian safety committee might now tell a story different to the official version which he helped compile. Mr Ian Dwyer, the committee's weather expert, died in 1962. Before his death, according to

Occasional outbreaks of mystery illness

his family, he had become increasingly worried about fallout from the tests at Maralinga. He instructed his son to reveal that political pressure had been put on members of the committee to go ahead with testing in dangerous weather conditions. One member of the family recalls that at the time of one of the tests Robert Menzies rang Dwyer personally and Dwyer was so upset by what was happening that he refused to take the call.

After Dwyer's death, government officials cleared his house of papers, including any documents or evidence dating back to the time of the tests. His son later prepared a version of the story for a literary magazine which was then visited by

two men claiming to be meteorologists who wanted to check it for "accuracy". The magazine's secretary who handed it over to them, a South African, was told that her visitor's permission to stay in Australia would be revoked if the article appeared.

No follow-up work on Dr Marston's long-range fallout research has ever been published. The AIRAC report draws conclusions about the low risk from strontium-90 from measurements of French nuclear tests which took place 6,000 kms from Australia.

In 1956 a country-wide survey was begun to take bone samples from people who died in hospitals. Samples were obtained without permission from the next-of-kin until the programme was ended a few years ago. The samples were apparently forwarded for strontium-90 checks to the state X-ray and radiation laboratory in Melbourne.

Radiation-linked diseases cannot be distinguished from other diseases and there is seldom conclusive proof that radiation causes disease except after major health surveys which show higher rates of key diseases which are not explained by other factors. Many Australian doctors, now think that their government should be mounting multi-disciplinary research to survey both human and animal health which may have been affected by all the British tests.

Tomorrow
The scream that lasted 28 years: how the nuclear veterans associations are trying to discover the truth at last

Why can't my phone dial internally and externally, Cathy?
Why can't it work hands-free?
And show who's engaged?

Better call Telephone Rentals about a new key telephone system, Cathy.

The TR816 from TR means a highly automated intelligent phone system for small and medium businesses.

The compact TR816, so easy to use. On-hook dialling, visual call status display, single-button internal calling, call transfer feature... and more besides.

On sale or rent, the 816 can mean no large initial outlay with the ability to extend and update with ease.

Above all, the 816 means the reassurance of dealing with Britain's largest company dedicated to business communications; with one of the country's most comprehensive service networks.

Write, phone or telex for details, and discover what the TR816 and TR's service could mean to your company.

Telephone Rentals plc, Dept. T1,
TR House, Bletchley, Milton Keynes MK3 5JL.
Telephone: 0908 71200.
Telex: 825107.



TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From John C. Kitchen, Bushfield Road, Abington, Staffordshire.

Geoffrey Cannon in his informative article of June 12 (*Spectrum*), "The Food Scandal", lends support to the public myth that it was Mrs Beeton who produced, at that time, unsuitable recipes for the health of the middle class.

Unsuitable they may have been, but when you compare the ingredients printed on the side of the packaging of Sainsbury's Super Swiss Roll with Mrs B page 938 New Edit 1960 her recipes now seem not only suitable but also preferable.

Ingredients: Black Cherry flavour filling (Sugar, Gelatin, 440/00 Citric acid, Acidity regulator: E330; Flavouring, Colours: E122, E123, Wheat flour, Sugar, Whole egg, Butter, invert sugar syrup, Marshmallow (Glucose Syrup, Sugar, Starch, Albumen, Citric acid), Emulsifiers E470, E471; Skimmed milk powder, Animal & Vegetable fats, Glycerine, Salt, Colours: E102, E110; Preservative: E202.

From James Le Fanu, *The Medical News Group, Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2.*

Many doctors and scientists will be grateful to Mr Geoffrey Cannon for elucidating the causes of common diseases in our society. It is remarkable that after the enormous resources allocated to medical research the culprit turns out to be simply "the western diet". It will certainly be necessary to update our most recent medical textbooks which surprisingly omit most of his findings. Should not the Government also be considering a major reduction in medical manpower? For, despite the opposition of the special interest groups identified by Mr Cannon, the ease with which the epidemics of heart disease and cancer can be prevented by changes in diet will make thousands of medical students in the country rapidly redundant.

Unfortunately, contrary to Mr Cannon's assertions, there is no simple relationship between diet and disease. Indeed the reverse is the case. All the clinical trials that have attempted to reduce heart disease or blood pressure by encouraging dietary changes defiantly produce contradictory or negative results.

In the end almost all do in fact die from western disease, and the argument is that the western diet is indeed the main single underlying cause. I expect it's true, but must we die of something, mustn't we? I have absolutely no wish for immortality, nor even for a particularly long old age.

From Dorothy Dennis, Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds.

There are three things I have long wanted to know about fat in diet. Firstly, how much unsaturated fat in terms of grams or ounces is actually essential to a healthy diet each day? This information would be more helpful to a provider of family meals than general warnings that too much is too much. Secondly, is saturated fat entirely bad? I was under the impression that some, in fact, was necessary to prevent heart attacks. Should that be so, what is a reasonable amount per day? Thirdly, is there now general agreement that the fat in fish is unsaturated? A few years ago, we were being warned that the oily fish, like sardines, herring and mackerel were just as bad for us as fat meat!

I should be most grateful for some definitive answers.

From Mrs Barbara M Woodbridge, Hallons Quay, Hallonsford, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

The Food Scandal article by Geoffrey Cannon, although interesting, only confirms what the medical profession and sensible people have realized for years. Surely a far more dangerous aspect of diet lies in the additives which we are now obliged to take for granted.

As an allergy sufferer I find that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find foods which have not been tampered with. Can the medical profession perhaps bring pressure to bear on the government and food manufacturers to investigate this disgraceful state of affairs?

From Mrs Joanna Jenkins, *The Old Vicarage, Bishopstone, Swindon, Wiltshire.*

Having read the article today on Food, Treacherous Food, and a number of similar articles recently, I find myself wondering what we are supposed to die of.

From Mr T. F. R. Jones, Cross Park Way, Crownhill, Plymouth, Devon.

Almost every newspaper these days has features on the rights and wrongs of one dietary regime versus another. Now *The Times* joins in the debate. Please, oh please, cannot it be accepted that there always has been and always will be a wide divergence of opinion on what diet is good for the human race?

I can guarantee - and will take a bet - that within a year or so another expert will claim that one or another of the recommended foods on page 9 of Wednesday's *Times* is, after all, bad for one.

Thankfully reason prevailed and Shona Crawford Poole retained her delightful spot on the page to regale those of us who remain unconvinced by all the dietary arguments, that after all pigeon braised with wild rice or terrine of rabbit, or indeed both, are acceptable and succulent alternatives to steamed broccoli and no doubt much more nourishing. Now where did I read the other day that a half bottle of claret was so packed with minerals and vitamins that it made one more vigorous, extended life, and enlarged one's cultural horizons!

From Dr John Taverner, *Dorridge Road, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands.*

Today, many of us read the sensible article concerning "Western diets". All that was stated is documented. We smoke, eat, drink too much. If we followed the advice of my profession then many of us would not succumb, prematurely, to these self-inflicted diseases.

But, we must die sometime. The longevity of mankind has not increased in parallel with his/her life expectancy, despite modern medicine.

The future for us is bleak. We jog, do not smoke and may end up in a chronic long stay geriatric ward - till the body decays at its proper moment.

There were four of us at table. Myself, my friend Barlow, the Duc de Cointreau and the Marquess de Quimball, relaxing after another day's energetic play in the Commoner/Gentry Tennis Tournament. Over coffee and cigars, we were discussing the best Bloody Mary we had ever tasted and the Marquess was waxing enthusiastic - I think waxing is the only word one could use to describe what she was doing to enthusiastic - over one she had tasted in Greece.

"Do you know the island of Bupa?" she was saying. "It's still one of the last unspoiled islands in the whole of the Aegean. You get the ferry to Sciencia, then get one of the slow island boats to Edmundoros, and take a rowing boat across to Bupa. When I first went there they had never seen an Englishwoman before, and when I left they still hadn't."

The Marquess is, of course, Spanish.

We waxed our brandy glasses a little, as a signal to get on with her story.

"After a journey of some five hours, or half a mile, on mule, we arrived at a little village whose name I never learnt and went thankfully into the shade of a small bar, with tamarisk, oleander and Greek rhubarb growing outside. There, I was poured a Bloody Mary such as I have never had before or since. I could not clearly see everything the barman did, but he put into it celery seeds, one coriander leaf, Tabasco, Cretan garlic, tomato juice made from Tunisian tomatoes and a herb I could not identify. It was wonderful."

"Molle," said my friend Barlow.

"Pardon?" we said.

"Molle," said Barlow. "It's an aromatic Peruvian leaf. A touch does wonders for a Bloody Mary. When I was on Bupa, I advised the barman to try some. I'm glad to learn that he is still following my advice."

moreover... Miles Kingston

geriatrics," said the Duc de Cointreau.

"So is Sixth Avenue on a Sunday. They have all gone out, hale and hearty, to buy the Sunday New York Times. Bowed down by the weight of this monstrous encyclopaedia, they stagger home having heart attacks and seizures at every corner, ageing before your very eyes. There is nothing more delightful than sitting with a Bloody Mary and a snack which now escapes me, watching them."

"It was Eggs Benedict," said my friend Barlow.

"So it was," I said. "But how did you know?"

"I was there with you," said the Duc de Cointreau quickly. "When I had the best Bloody Mary of all time, staying with my dear friends the Lord and Lady Cabardine. They have a small shooting lodge with 96 bedrooms not far from Perth, and invite a few friends up when the last of the tourists have been shot or scared off. There it was in 1972, that their butler Murdoch served me a

crimson concoction which took him half an hour to make. Would you believe, *mes amis*, that it was flavoured with heather?"

"What genius?" said Barlow.

"This heather," said the Duc, ignoring Barlow but sweating a little, "is grown in a garlic bed, thus acquiring its characteristics. The Tabasco he uses has a single strand of tarragon immersed in it. And the ice with which he cools the heavenly drink is taken from the bed of the Ardbrail. Look, I brought hence by a sweet and dimpling Highland lass."

"Louise," said Barlow.

"By all that is holy, how did you know that?" said the Duc hotly.

"Would you expect a gentleman to tell you?" smiled Barlow.

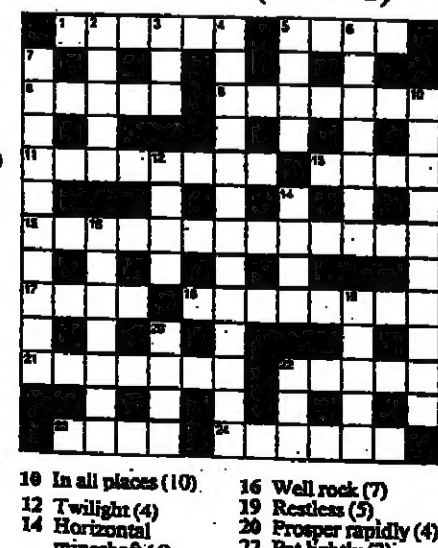
"Of course not," said the Marquess sweetly, "but won't you tell us about the best Bloody Mary you have ever tasted, o Barlow?"

"Certainly," said my friend. "When I make a Bloody Mary, I take a 10oz glass of Waterford crystal..."

With a unanimous cry we rose to our feet, peited Barlow with cigar stubs and filthy napkins, and went off for an early bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 371)

- ACROSS
- Performance judge (6)
 - Blind signal (4)
 - Emblish by law (5)
 - Sea god (7)
 - Curative (8)
 - Mild Camembert (4)
 - Superior state (13)
 - Disorderly defeat (4)
 - Of Scotland (8)
 - Ridiculous man (7)
 - Scenery (5)
 - Tap rhythmically (4)
 - Early foetus (6)
- DOWN
- Domain (5)
 - Toddler (3)
 - Return to health (13)
 - Rob dry (4)
 - Neural particle (7)
 - Object of infatuation (10)
 - In all places (10)
 - Well rock (7)
 - Restless (5)
 - Prosper rapidly (4)
 - Pat lightly (3)



SOLUTION TO No 370
ACROSS: 1 Scarf 4 Trapper 8 Totem 9 Wastrel 10 Account 11 Mean 13 Melifluous 17 Ague 18 Loophole 21 Hothead 22 Indict 23 Sirloin 24 Gards
DOWN: 1 Satrap 2 Antic 3 Famously 4 Tower of London 5 Also 6 Parvna 7 Relent 12 Dumping 14 Equator 15 Bathos 16 Gemara 19 Order 20 Memo

TUESDAY PAGE

Commoners and coronets

Not all those related to the Queen can expect a regal life and a place on the Civil List. Alan Hamilton reports on those further down the line

Peter Phillips

Wellies on the piano

Master Peter Phillips, first grandson of the Queen and currently lying sixth in line of succession to the throne of Britain and 16 other nations, has a favourite party piece to entertain visitors and infuriate his mother. He tours all the muckiest corners of the farmyard then, still clad in his junior wellies, enters the sitting room of Gatcombe Park, climbs on the grand piano, and performs an energetic clog dance on the lovingly polished rosewood.

He is a highly boisterous six-year old, and more than once his mother has had to smack his bottom in full public view and drive him smartly home just as she was enjoying the Badminton horse trials. His three-year-old sister Zara is showing early signs of emulating him.

His parents, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, had no hesitation in sending him at the age of three to join 24 other local children at the village nursery school at Minchin-hampton, Gloucestershire, a mile up the road from the family home. For the past year he has been at the private fee-paying Blue Boys pre-preparatory school in the same village, where efforts to refine his behaviour are in full swing.

He has a pony called Trigger, but Master Phillips himself has no title, which might be considered surprising for the Queen's first grandchild.

He does not, of course, inherit any title by right, as his father is a commoner. But in addition to that his parents are determined that he and his sister should grow up as far removed as possible from the trappings of royalty, at least in their early years. Princess Anne has so far rejected all thoughts of a hereditary peerage for herself; she desires to withdraw as far as possible from the immediate royal circle, although the effort she devotes to her official and charitable duties is not always fully acknowledged by the popular press who find her prickly and uncooperative.

She and her husband are determined to be farmers and horsepersons first, and royals second, and they wish the same for their children. Peter and Zara Phillips will grow up knowing far more about the innards of a Massey-Ferguson tractor than the intricacies of court. Significantly, Peter's godmother is not a royal but the former show-jumper Jane Bullen, and, although he has some contact with his royal cousins, his closest playmates are the



Peter Phillips removed from royal trappings

sons of the Gloucestershire farming gentry.

Currently placed sixth and falling, Peter Phillips is already safely out of the immediate line which might one day lead him to the throne. He will be further displaced by all the future children of Princes Charles, Andrew and Edward. His security for the future is eventually to inherit the 700 rich agricultural acres of the Gatcombe Park estate, given by his royal grandmother to her daughter as a wedding present.

Peter Mark Andrew Phillips will one day probably be granted a title, but it will be no more than an ornament to what will be an essentially farming career. The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester would seem a likely destination for him.

Zara Phillips

Morning star

His sister Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, lying seventh and soon to become eighth in line of succession, will spend a considerable part of her life explaining the origin of her first name. Yes, she will patiently say for the umpteenth time, Zara was the name of a Gilbertian princess in Utopia Limited, not to mention the name of an Italian cruiser her grandfather Prince Philip had a hand sinking at the Battle of Matapan. On the other hand, she will smile, Zara is the Arabic for "morning star".

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones

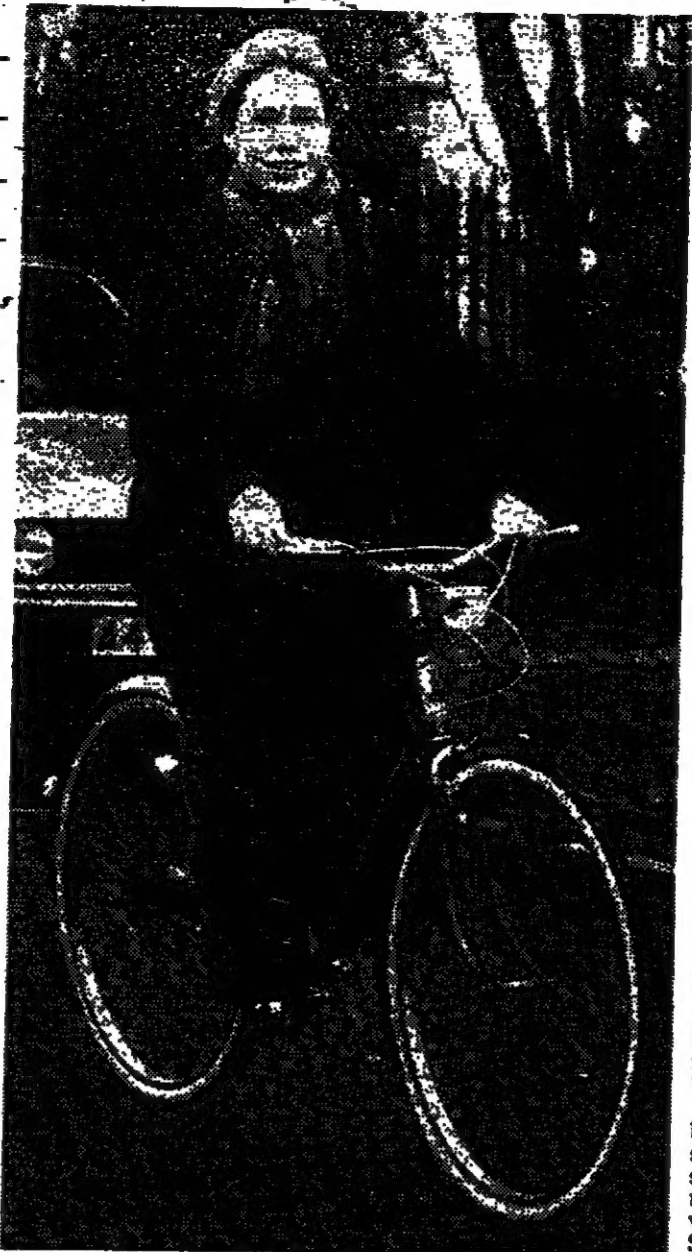
Art or the big screen?

The royal roadshow faces a future with a distinct lack of princesses. Lady Sarah Frances Elizabeth Armstrong-Jones, one-time member of the Seventh Kensington Brownies and bridesmaid to the then Lady Diana Spencer, may well be the one to fill the gap.

Lady Sarah, now 20 and currently lying tenth in line of succession, is the most senior royal female of her generation after the Princess of Wales, and must therefore be a strong contender to join the select band of royals who perform functions and thereby earn a place on the Civil List. She is widely liked by all the family, has remained a particularly close friend of the Princess of Wales, and is a favourite of the Queen who took a motherly interest after the divorce of Lady Sarah's parents, Lord Snowdon and Princess Margaret.

Following royal tradition, Lady Sarah showed no outstanding academic progress at Bedales School, which she left with a solitary A level in art but which was enough to win her a place at Camberwell Art School in south London. She cycled there every day from Kensington Palace and cultivated a reputation art college scruffiness, which could not entirely disguise the piercing blue Windsor eyes and an accent certainly not honed on the streets of Camberwell.

After a year studying fabric design she left to accompany her father to India, where he was shooting the stills for David Lean's film of E. M. Forster's *A*



Sarah Armstrong-Jones: the most senior female royal after the Princess of Wales

Passage to India. She has spent recent months on various film sets, oddjobbing for the film producer Lord Brabourne, who as a Mountbatten son-in-law is a not-too-distant relative. She is due to resume her Camberwell art course in the autumn, but life on the film set may yet prove a stronger pull.

Lady Sarah has been seen at the right balls with the right escorts, but she greatly prefers the company of her art college and other creative friends

which she takes strongly after her much-adored father, although she takes her looks equally from her mother.

She tries hard to bridge the gap of divorce between her parents, who separated when she was only 12, but she registered her disapproval at her mother's liaison with Roddy Llewellyn. The rules dictate that she can inherit nothing from her mother except wealth, and she will remain Lady Sarah.

Viscount Linley

Practical and creative

David Albert Charles Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley, now aged 22 and lying ninth in line of succession, is a carbon copy of his father in looks and temperament. At 5ft 8ins he is dwarfed by the statuesque 6ft 1in of Prince Edward.

He prefers to be known as plain David Linley, and is the only royal to have made his own way in the world using his hands, employing the creative gift inherited from his father. His parents had plans for him to go to Eton but he went instead to Bedales, from where he won a place at the John Makepeace School for Crafts-men in Wood in Dorset for a two-year furniture course.

Two years ago, on graduation, he set up a furniture making cooperative with three fellow Makepeace students in a workshop at Dorking in Surrey, making one-off pieces which sold better to Americans than to the home market, which Linley complains is too traditional in its tastes. The four furniture makers recently fell out, and Linley and two others have gone off to set up a new workshop elsewhere.

His practical talents extend beyond wood; he recently stripped and rebuilt an old MG sports car, which he now drives to and from the flat he shares with friends at Walton-on-Hill, Surrey. He long ago fled the nest of Kensington Palace, although he keeps an apartment there, and emulates the bohemian life of his father before he married, preferring the company of creative people, including the singer Rod Stewart, to his royal cousins, although he is a close friend of Prince Andrew.

He has a reputation as something of a ladies' man around the Sloane set, and is a regular attendee at their smart balls and parties. He is, determined however, to distance himself from court, despite the fact that he is the legitimately adopted son of the



David Linley: the only royal to work with his hands

Sovereign and Head of the Commonwealth as "Auntie." Not long ago he incurred Auntie's displeasure by being reported as wishing to give his worst enemy a Christmas present of dinner with Princess Michael of Kent.

Viscount Linley has been toying with his father's profession of photography, and last year had a set of his pictures published in *Vogue*. He will in 1986, but that alone will

not relieve him of the need to work for his living. There are enough young royal males ahead of him to ensure that his wish not to be involved in the official royal circus will undoubtedly be granted.

Tomorrow
The A-Z of
succession

More facts about fats

Most medical and nutritional authorities agree that we eat too much fat.

St. Ivel Shape dairy products contain half the fat or less of the standard products but have all the taste.

	Fat Content	Calories per 100g
CHEESE: Cheddar Shape	33.1% 16.5%	405 270
MILK: Full Cream Shape	3.9% 1.0%	67 45
COTTAGE CHEESE: Standard Shape	4.2% 1.5%	100 85
SOFT CHEESE: Cream Cheese Full Fat Soft Shape Soft	46.0% 21.0% 8.8%	450 255 135

NEW SHAPE
With the clear, clean taste of fresh full cream milk - but less than half the fat.



NEW SHAPE
Light, fresh cottage cheese, good to eat and good for cooking. With less than half the fat.



NEW SHAPE
English Cheese with the mild tang of cheddar - but only half the fat.



NEW SHAPE
Soft, natural and smooth as the finest cream cheese. With less than half the fat.



Half the fat...all the taste.



Peter Gillman
Fatherhood by Brian Jackson, published by George Allen & Unwin (price £9.95).

COMMENT

The fatherhood revolution

It is, I reluctantly admit, almost 20 years since I watched our first son being born. Yet I can still hear my wife's cries, the baby's splutters on being thrust into the world, and the midwife announcing that, since he had such large feet, he would grow to be six foot tall. (She was right.)

My memories of that occasion are among the sharpest of my life. They are also privileged ones, because in the mid-1960s only a handful of fathers attended their children's birth. But in other ways I was far less liberated. In the history of our two sons' upbringing it has been recorded that on only two occasions did I ever change their nappies. As my wife Leni never ceases to point out, in the constant tactical skirmishing of modern marriage, I would not escape so easily today.

Nor did I have any prior idea of what fatherhood was supposed to be about. I remembered my own father as a kindly and humorous man, but since he had died when I was quite young, that example soon petered out. With a haphazard mix of instinct and pragmatism I muddled through, so unknowing that I once asked Leni if our children actually liked me. (You're mad," she said.)

It appears that in my innocence and ignorance, I was not alone. That is one key finding of a concise and richly fascinating book entitled *Fatherhood* to be published this week. Its author is Brian Jackson, the educationist who died last year at the sadly early age of 50. As a father of four children himself, Jackson had discovered that while libraries contained shelf after shelf on motherhood, on fatherhood there was almost nothing published at all. One catalogue read: "For fathers, see mothers".



the subject seemed to come from studies of first-year psychology students and rats.

With typical enthusiasm, Jackson decided to make a start on filling the gap. His book is principally based on interviews with 100 fathers whose first children were born in 1980 and 1981. Jackson was startled to find that most were expressing their feelings on fatherhood for the very first time: while mothers have a wide network of friends with whom to share their feelings. Further demonstration of what Jackson terms "the cultural incomprehension" of the concept of fatherhood came when many wives answered his questions on their husbands' behalf.

As he proceeded, however, Jackson found himself in the midst of a major social transition. Here, he wrote, was a generation of pioneers...marking out new dimensions of fatherhood possibly unknown to their own parents". The starting point appears to be that in contrast to 20 years ago, many fathers now attend their children's births. Most find it a deeply moving moment, touching and revealing hitherto unexpected emotions, and many of Jackson's fathers admitted that they had cried for

the first time since they were children themselves. The intensity of that experience, initiating the "bonding" between father and child, provides a major reason why men now participate far more in their children's upbringing than before. Further impetus comes from changing attitudes towards women's roles. And as well as taking a fairer share of the chores, many fathers demonstrate a tenderness that earlier generations have been reluctant to show. Jackson terms this the "new androgyny" because of its blurring of the traditional gender roles. Some of his fathers were half-aware of this process, like the man who described how he found himself "secretly" touching his child.

Yet Jackson also reports that his social pioneers encountered many frustrations and contradictions along their route. These began even before their children's birth. One father was so excited at the prospect that he had packed his wife's suitcase, with its fresh tube of toothpaste, fancy herbal soap, and thick romantic novel, six months before the due date. But few fathers could attend preparation for childbirth classes since they are usually held in working hours.

Only one father was invited to listen to the fetal heart-beat through the doctor's stethoscope, although one man improvised with a beer glass appended on his wife's stomach. At the birth itself, fathers still felt themselves treated like supernumeraries, intimidated by the hi-tech event childbirth has become.

Nor were many of Jackson's fathers prepared for the dramatic changes caused to the household by the arrival of another human being totally dependent on those around it. Jackson also asked them to

estimate the financial impact of having children, and most were devastated when he revealed how far they had underestimated the cost. "Not one single father," he reports, "got near the probable expense".

Jackson also found trying conflicts for his fathers between their new-found values and their traditional role as family provider, often returning home from work to find their children in bed. Inexorably the old imperatives reasserted themselves; it was the fathers who encouraged the customary gender stereotypes in their children some still seeing boys as progenitors of the male line. While a number of fathers gave their sons their own first names, not one mother wanted the same for their daughters.

Not surprisingly, Jackson believes that education can help resolve the dilemmas of modern fatherhood. He considers the lack of information for fathers "grotesque" and argues that schools should do far more to prepare young people for the tribulations and complexities of adulthood. There is some teaching on the subject, mostly in home economics classes, but despite lip-service to equal opportunities in education these are usually confined to girls.

The problems of fatherhood do not dissipate once children survive the gamut of illness and accidents to reach adolescence; they merely elide into unsuspected and usually illicit areas. I have to admit that it was with considerable relief that Leni and I recently greeted our younger son's eighteenth birthday. "We've done our bit," we told him. "Now it's down to you."

Peter Gillman

This is an Appellation Contrôlée rosé made entirely from Cabernet Franc grapes. It comes as a



pleasant surprise to many who turn their noses up at the mere mention of a rosé. Try it, your taste buds can tell you more about it than we ever can.

ALL YOU NEED
TO KNOW
ABOUT OUR
ANJOU
ROSÉ
IS ON THE TIP OF
YOUR TONGUE.

Stowell's of Chelsea
WINE BOX

Miller
than
of the
post -
Open
can-

r per,
entry
shed
the
open

the
a
put to
sell, let
her
city
at
a

7-22-84
- 1-2

Angelat

هكذا من الاصل

523 mpg
running
15,000 r
wide de
comple
free AA
warrant
The
213 to ti
litre mod
new, cor
Bo
R

THE TIMES DIARY

Bad-smelling Rose

Prince Charles may have been settling an old score when he condemned the National Gallery's proposed extension as "a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved friend".

The architects are Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, who were commissioned by the Mary Rose Trust - of which Prince Charles is president - to design a museum in Eastney, Portsmouth, to house the Mary Rose. At the eleventh hour, however, an alternative site in Portsmouth Docks became available. The Trust scrapped the Ahrends plans, whereupon the architects, surveyors and engineers, submitted a bill for £155,884 for work undertaken - a third of the Mary Rose Trust's total cash income for that year. All parties are denying any link between the "carbuncle speech" and the Mary Rose fiasco, but it is said Prince Charles never forgave the architects for charging their full fees.

Oxford union?

Two Rhonda Valley NUM officials were visiting Magdalen College, Oxford, last night to thank students for contributing more than £50 to the fund for strikers' families. Let us hope no one told them that the undergraduates' more recent intervention in the coal dispute - sending Ian MacGregor a bottle of 1970 Chateau Croizet Bages from the college cellar - embarrassed Junior Common Room president, Raza Moghadam told me: "It was all the idea of a group of silly people who don't usually come to college meetings."

Testy Trudeau

I suspect that Mrs Thatcher will shed few tears over the demise of Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, whose successor, John "Chick" Murray, was named on Sunday. The true animosity between the world leaders, masked by their bland smiles for the cameras at the London summit, is already leaking out two weeks before Trudeau steps down. Clearly feeling he had nothing to lose at his last summit, the outspoken premier anxiously put his ear in over a draft statement on East-West relations. Mrs Thatcher, as chairman, nearly decided to close discussions there - enraging Trudeau. "That's not a very democratic way of running things," he snapped at her. At another point Mrs Thatcher remarked dismissively that she "knew all about" Trudeau's patent plan for thawing the cold war. His suggestion that Reagan could do more to bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table went down no better. "Dammit Pierre," retorted Mr President, removing his glasses, "what the hell more can I do?"

● To celebrate its 40,000th edition, the *Sheffield Morning Telegraph* has been reproducing facsimile pages of bygone issues, including one of 1964 property ads. The estate agents' phones have not stopped ringing.

Soviet snatch

As the two Red Army defectors from Afghanistan enjoy a heroes' welcome in London, I hear panic swept the Scottish Highlands the other day at a picnic laid on for the Moscow State Ballet. When the coaches carrying the 80-strong company drove away after a brief stop at Callander in the Trossachs, it was discovered that two of the Soviet stars were missing. As terrified organizers were about to start a search, the pair were spotted staggering under the weight of two video recorders bought at the nearest television shop. I am told the troupe, which has just broken box office records at the Edinburgh Playhouse, bought so many electronic gadgets that a truck had to be hired to accommodate them.

HM Voice

RBC radio executives who have been sniggering about the supposed middle-class bias of the new outfit for radio fans - the Voice of the Listener Organisation - have got it all wrong. The group's first magazine gives a prominent place on its letter page to a Vol. supporter who offers advice on how BBC Radio should develop. His address: c/o HM Prison, Kirkham, Preston.

Identikit

A man was asked for proof of his identity when he presented his social security girocheque at Yeovil Post Office. He said he did not own a driving licence, passport, birth certificate or bank credit card. Finally he said: "Perhaps this will do" - and produced a summons to a fraud charge.

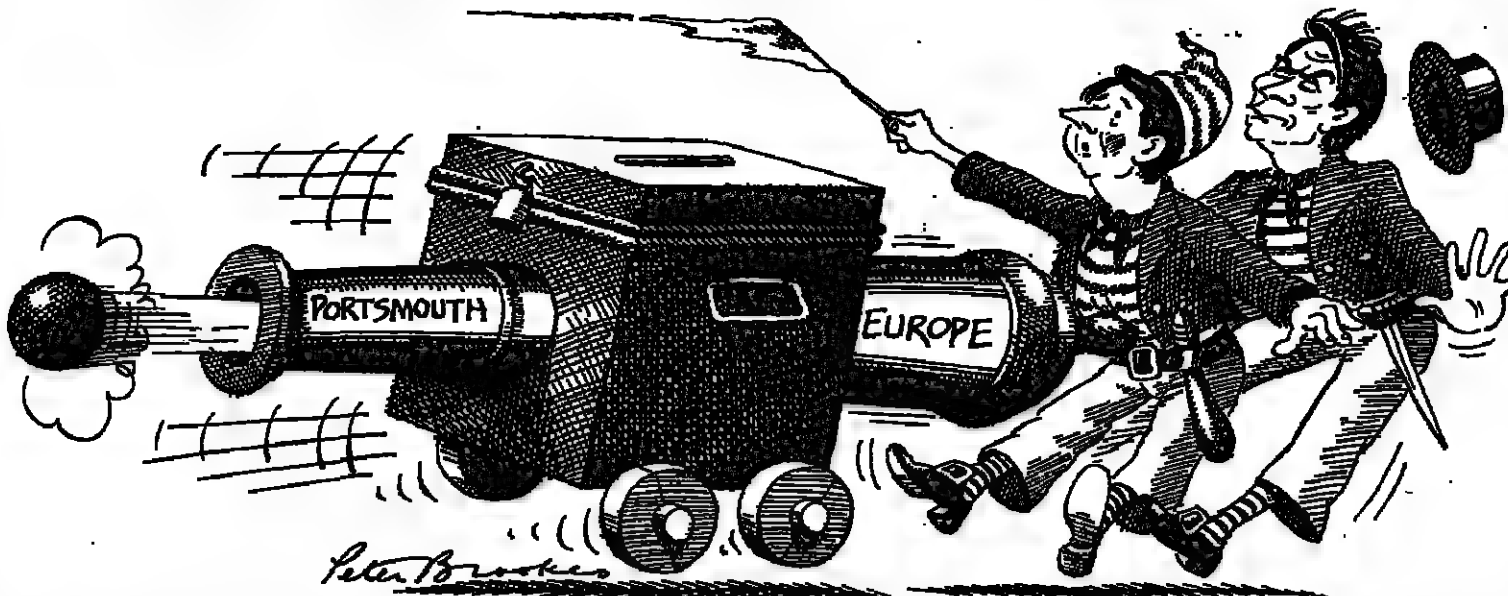
Target audience

The Archers could be in danger of flouting Auntie Beeb's strict dictat against sex plugs. In a trade advertisement, a forthcoming book, *Dan Archer: The Ambrose Years*, is pulled by publishers, Michael Joseph: "This summer five million devoted fans will tune in to *The Archers* on Radio 4 to hear Dan Archer and his family discuss the forthcoming publication of his autobiography - it's not often a publisher can guarantee that kind of audience for advance publicity." Yesterday it emerged that the book's co-author is the programme's producer, William Smethurst. "You think I'm going to use the programme to plug my own book. It won't be a plug - the book will be worked in to the story line. Far more people will say it's another load of old rubbish..."

PHS

David Butler on some gloomy election results for the Alliance - and for Europe

So much changed by so few



Britain voted reluctantly for a parliament in which it didn't believe. Although a 32 per cent turnout cannot give a very powerful message to anyone except the most fervent anti-Europeans, the results deeply disappointed the Alliance and gave modest cheer to Labour. The Conservatives who lost 15 seats, polled only 3 per cent less than a year ago; they are secretly relieved that things did not go worse and that the Alliance made no inroads among the farmers and suburbanites in their heartlands.

It was ironic that the country that cared least had most effect on the European election results. Britain's turnout was barely half the European average, but it gave the Labour Party 15 more seats than in the old parliament, and thus reduced by 30 the right-wing majority at Strasbourg. Few major decisions are taken there, and few of those are decided on a simple right-left basis. But there is a symbolic importance to the fact that Britain, the odd man out in Europe, keeps its special electoral system. A 1 per cent switch of votes since 1979 produced a 19 per cent switch of seats.

However, the elections are important more for what they say about national politics than for their impact on the layout of the Strasbourg Hemicycle. In France the Communists were clobbered and the know-nothing right made a fearsome incursion on to the scene. In Germany the Greens came in and the Liberals went out. In Italy with Enrico Berlinguer's last great service to his party the Communists jumped to top. In the smaller countries, too, shock waves were felt, even if few seats changed hands. Socialist advances in Belgium and Holland and socialist setbacks in Denmark and Ireland may have their effect on

the life of each national government or the date of the next election.

In Britain, this was the one nationwide test of opinion between the last general election and the next, presumably three years or more away. The outcome offered a powerful antidote to the mood created by last Thursday's by-election. The voters of Portsmouth produced a result that seemed to match Orpington or Croydon. It confirmed the Alliance in its position as an equal third force. Consider the votes in the six by-elections of this parliament.

	Votes	Seats
Conservative	50,859 (55.4%)	3
Labour	32,274 (35.3%)	2
Liberal	7,328 (8.0%)	1
Other	10,358 (4.9%)	2

On those figures, no one could suggest that after the aberration of 1981-3, Britain had returned to two-party politics. But consider the major party votes for Europe last Thursday.

	Votes (GB only)	Seats
Conservative	9.4m (40.2%)	45
Labour	4.5m (19.5%)	22
Alliance	2.8m (12.4%)	9
Other	5.4m (23.5%)	1

The Alliance is back to its previous peak of February, 1974; but, under the first-past-the-post system, a fifth of the votes will never win significant representation for a party whose support is evenly spread.

The turnout was very low - identical to the 1979 figure. But nothing in the results suggests that any one party was specially injured by abstention: the shares of the votes corresponded closely to the findings of nationwide polls over the past few months. However, two of the highest turnouts were in North Wales and in the Highlands and Islands, seats where the spotlight was on exceptional classes of personality. And the 65 per cent

turnout in Northern Ireland's popularity contest between its star politicians shows how interest can be transformed by the presence of major figures and major issues.

Which are we to believe - the by-elections or the Euro-elections? The answer is both. The Alliance is still there and the Portsmouth victory is enough to keep its hopes alive for quite a while. Even a mere 20 per cent offers a much better bridgehead than the 14 per cent won by the Liberals in the 1979 Euro-contest. But the Alliance which, on 1983 votes, stood second in 32 of the 78 European constituencies kept the position in only 13 of them. And there was no evidence of the tactical voting that has stood them in such good stead. Their vote slumped more or less equally in seats where they started third. They can only take comfort that the slump was exactly the same whether their standard-bearer had an SDP or a Liberal label (and even that will not please some factionalists).

Some time ago the Euro-elections were being looked to as a test of whether the Alliance or Labour would come second. By the end of the campaign (if the past three weeks can be so designated), the question was whether the Conservatives or Labour would come first. In the event the Conservatives retained a clear advantage in votes and still more in seats. But it is Labour not the Conservatives that can regard the election as a victory. They see themselves as on the march again.

With a 54 per cent swing since last year's election, the party is now pressing the Conservatives close. Mr Kinnoch and his strategist, Mr Cook, can claim success.

There were no interesting exceptions to what were otherwise fairly

uniform results. Fifteen weeks into the NUM strike the swing to the Labour party was markedly above average in most of the mining areas (but not, significantly, in Nottingham). And in London the swing was 8½ per cent, far above the national level. The two really unexpected gains were in London West and London East. The safe seats of London North and London North-west turned into marginals. And London North-east recorded the largest swing (13 per cent) in the whole country. The abolition of the GLC obviously has far more influence on voting than the CAP (in rural seats there was no serious sign of the supposed revolt of the dairy farmers). If Mr Livingstone decides to go ahead with his demonstrative by-elections, he can do so with confidence.

But the election may have its embarrassments for the Labour leadership. Triumphs for Ken Livingstone can be worrying. So can the behaviour of 32 well-financed and articulate MEPs (18 of whom are teachers of some sort). Only 10 of the 32 are old hands: some of the veterans and the bulk of the new members are well to the left of the party. Even if they refrain from trying a coup against Mrs Castle, they will make strident noises at Strasbourg and at home. Their remarks and their votes will certainly not enhance Britain's popularity on the Continent. And they are in a position to have a significant impact on the internal politicking of the Labour Party.

The European elections are over. We did not hear much about the MEPs during the last five years and we shall not hear much about them in the next five. The votes that put them there will be analyzed in head offices and forgotten elsewhere.



The problem and a possible solution: Young Warsaw drug addicts (left) and Marek Kotanski in a field at the rehabilitation centre

Iwona used to wear white boots. She used to have blonde hair that stretched to her waist and she used to glitter and gaze in the smoky cocktail bar of the Hotel Forum, waiting for foreign clients. "She was so pretty that she could charge dollars, not zloties," says her mentor with some pride.

Now Iwona looks like Wurz Gummidge. Her hair, once her professional trademark, is close-cropped. Her denim workclothes stop short of her ankle, her mud-caked shoes are strapped like an untidy parcel and as she comes in from the fields, joking and jostling with the other labourers, she could pass for a modest, sun-flushed god-fearing country girl.

Until a few months ago Iwona was one of Poland's many thousands of heroin addicts. Polish estimates of the number of heroin users range between 130,000 and 300,000 and a high proportion of the users are addicts. No other country in the Soviet bloc has a drug problem of this dimension, and few countries in the world have such a rich, uncontrolled crop of poppies, the staple of home-made morphine and heroin.

By the time the heroin reaches the streets the drug is expensive. Girls like Iwona turn to prostitution to sustain the habit; teenagers, male and female, steal and deal and contribute to the crime wave. Around the corner from the Times office, in a pedestrian shopping precinct, the addicts - pupils dilated and legs buckling - collide with shoppers as they wait for the dealer to arrive.

A cubic centimetre of heroin - known as a "cent" - goes for 250 zloties but an addict may need 20 cents, and that will cost him 10 days' average wages. The dealer takes the money and the syringe (there is a shortage in Poland) and disappears, probably to an apartment nearby. The syringe is returned full and the addict searches for a quiet doorway or stairwell where he can inject himself.

Organized gangs are now beginning to take over the heroin operation. In a few weeks' time, when the poppy harvest begins, members of the gangs will travel out

Poland grows its own drug problem

to the countryside and clinch contracts with private farmers. A large bag of poppy heads and stalks can be bought relatively cheaply. To the farmer the poppy is a weed and need not be accounted for. The poppies are then crushed and boiled, creating a morphine base. A vinegar-like chemical is added and without fuss, without complicated deals with the Mafia or the West, the criminal entrepreneur has a crude, dirty form of heroin.

The mixture ready for injection is known as "kompot" - a kind of fruit stew in more conventional kitchens - but it can also emerge as a simple liquid to be drunk like cocoa. The police drug squad, headed by Colonel Grabowski (one of the most scholarly members of the Polish militia), can do little more than alert the ordinary policeman to the rules and rites of heroin dealing and occasionally launch raids on cafes where drugs are traded. But the law is inadequate; drug use is not illegal, the drug market too strong to be destroyed by isolated raids and the level of awareness of the average militiaman is not high.

Young Poles boast that they can walk through the streets smoking home-grown marijuana cigarettes and the policemen, concentrating on drunks or potential underground fugitives, notice nothing strange. The law is about to be tightened and will impose stricter controls on poppy production - but demand for heroin is now so strong that ways will be found to circumvent the rules.

The hospitals, already faced with countless competing priorities and little cash, can give only the barest detoxification - equivalent to an alcoholic's "drying out" - to the addict. Afterwards, he is on his own. Even in hospital, in the psychiatric

wards, the addicts try every possible ruse to obtain drugs.

But just as the scope of the problem is unique to Poland, so too are the methods of rehabilitation. Some five years ago a chubby energetic man called Marek Kotanski launched an initiative known as Monar. The idea was to establish an organization that would draw on state funds, but which would be independent of the state, an organization that would be trusted by doctors, police and addicts. Monar, which started doing nothing, now has 12 rehabilitation centres throughout Poland - three of them for under-age addicts - and has treated several hundred people. Kotanski claims his methods have secured a 50 per cent success rate - higher than almost any other scheme in the world.

Kotanski, say his admirers, has understood the essential vanity of the addict, the sense of intellectual superiority lent users by the drug, and by doctors, police and addicts. Monar, which started doing nothing, now has 12 rehabilitation centres throughout Poland - three of them for under-age addicts - and has treated several hundred people. Kotanski claims his methods have secured a 50 per cent success rate - higher than almost any other scheme in the world.

What happens to addicts like Iwona the prostitute, Majka, a former gangster's moll in Tokyo, and Krzysztof, who overdosed, when they arrive on a Monar farm is both complex and brutally simple. On the first evening they attend a meeting of the whole farm and sit on cushions on the floor the whole group has free licence to attack, insult and debate the new addict.

The addict cringes and craves acceptance by the group. Slowly, day after day, he wins that acceptance by working in the fields from six o'clock in the morning until early evening. For those first six months he is forbidden to smoke or drink, he must stay celibate, be accompanied by trustees if he has to leave the farm to go to school. Some, to show their commitment to the group (and thus to giving up drugs), shave their heads. "If the addict can sign out those first months," says Kotanski, "the cancer tissue is excised from his soul".

After the first stage, the addict is as defenceless as a child and for a year the group has to teach him how to live with others and with himself. In another year, the former addict is allowed to take a manual job outside the centre, returning only at night.

The farm at Gloskow, on some 35 hectares donated by the state, resembles a hippy commune of the 1960s. Children and animals scatter and tumble around a communal dining table set under a tree, the village idiot wanders in and is given food, and everywhere addicts cook, till the fields and milk the cows.

The aim is self-sufficiency, both for the farm and its inhabitants. The work ethic reigns here as nowhere else in Poland and there is something rather formidable about the discipline that the group imposes on itself. At night, the worst and most dangerous time for an addict, some members of the group ("our security police" jokes Kotanski) burst unannounced into rooms and examine the arms of their friends and colleagues, searching for the traces of needles.

Outside the farm there are all the problems of the real Poland: the 15-year housing queues, the shortages and the daily grind from which heroin offered escape. "Are you afraid of the outside?" I ask crop-haired Iwona, the prostitute-turned-farm girl. She thinks for a while. "Yes, at the moment, yes, very". In the room where addicts are "de-masked", six black-rimmed obituary notices define, more precisely, the fears of Iwona. They record the death of six addicts, recent graduates from the farm.

Roger Boyes

Phillip Whitehead

Rainbow front that could go off-colour

Is there a crack of electoral gold at the end of the rainbow coalition? Or would the major party to emerge more gilded than gilded? Frank Field MP and Michael Young, *ex-cogitatus* as only radical mavericks seized by the same idea can be, have advanced the notion of an informal pact by the anti-Thatcher parties. It would involve each calling on its supporters in hopeless seats to vote tactically for their second preference instead of their first, so as to maximize the vote against the Tories. This creed of necessary minimalism makes sense to its two proponents. In their persons, indeed, the old internalized coalition of the Labour Party could be reborn in external form. My affection for them both compels me to remind them that they may have forgotten one or two things about the parties of which they are members. At best they are hedgehogs in a world of foxes.

The one big thing is that more people dislike Mrs Thatcher's policies than support them; they cannot not be turned into an anti-Tory popular front, as Field and Young argue? There are only three reasons why not. The first is the perception of the parties, the parties' perception of each other, and their sense of the national electorate. The rainbow coalitionists believe that in a national election parties can tell their supporters to vote for someone else, and that their second preference will be the second anti-Thatcher candidate in the field.

The Labour vote has been squeezed in some Liberal-held constituencies like the Isle of Wight to less than a sixth of what it was in the unpropitious election of 1959. And this has happened even where the Labour Party has not obligingly put up far-left candidates. The effect has been particularly marked at (and for a period after) some by-elections. An ITN/Harris Exit Poll last Thursday, in a special survey for Channel 4's *Week in Politics* showed that even at this low point in the Tories' fortunes, 36 per cent of Alliance voters opted for them, against 33 per cent for Labour.

The programme showed that on these preferences, combined with the 54 per cent of Labour voters who would be prepared to vote Alliance second preference, Rainbow voting in the Euro elections would have given Labour and Alliance combined only the same number of seats as after first preference voting. The difference would be that Labour would have lost seats because the Alliance would not be able to deliver, while the Alliance in turn gained others. This prospect will not enrapture the Labour Party, especially when it sees that it won so many of the Euro constituencies which Field and Young claimed were open to it on second preference voting, despite Alliance as well as Tory opposition. And the Alliance, without Labour votes, won none of the seven seats which could have

come to it the Rainbow way. Field and Young may regret that mutual dislike between Labour and the Alliance should get in the way of the coalition makers. But that is how it is. Those who are currently infatuated find it hard to understand the bitterness of a divorce, and all the slugging and slander that follows. It is two elections too early to argue that a second marriage between the same partners could be a triumph of experience over hope - for each now hopes to bury the other.

Labour is trying to hold on to a national base, the Alliance to break out from its regional beach-heads. The Euro elections show how far Mr Kinnoch has gone in restoring Labour's crumbling heritage, with an increased share of the vote and victories to cheer. Portsmouth shows how far he still has to go, before Labour can win again in Falmouth and Faversham, Plymouth and Dover. The fact that the Labour share of the vote rose even in Owen country in the Euro poll and the by-election would make a tame concession to the Alliance seem supine. For his part, the SDP leader knows that the most likely doctor's mandate he will get from ex-Tory voters is as a guarantor against socialism.

The coalitionists may argue that in spite of all this it will be necessary to unite against Mrs Thatcher as the greater evil. Perhaps such circumstances will come, as they did in India, where an overbearing prime minister found herself temporarily unseated by a coalition of disparate parties.

It is too early to tell whether the Euro election results are conclusive evidence that the old politics was not dead but sleeping. Those who hope so will have found support for that view. Psychologically, Labour has turned a corner as important as when it elected the Kinnoch/Hattersley leadership nine months ago. At that time it was a serious possibility that Labour would be pushed into third place in the Euro poll. Its relative success can be seen not only in those it has to persuade, but in those it has provoked.

Whether it takes four years or nine, the party will try to rebuild majority support in its own way. Just as the Government has been weakened by its own electorally distorted success, so Labour has been helped by a glimpse of the abyss. Only if it fails to use to the full the talents of Frank Field and many like him, who see socialism as more than slogans learned by rote, will it need the desperate last resort of his Rainbow touch in eight years' time.

The choice is not between that and Thatcherism in perpetuity. Sunday's results, at the very least, make a Conservative government which is more than a ramshackle one-issue coalition a real possibility.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

The satisfaction of being irrelevant

Why should children be taught foreign languages? To lay the foundations of a healthy balance of trade? To breed a new generation of internationalist politicians and international spies? To fight the battles of life, as Matthew Arnold put it, with the waltzes in foreign hotels?

Thinking over this problem I remembered the retired Indian Army colonel who had been my nearest neighbour in France. He had the utmost contempt for the customs of the natives, and would drive them from his door with a ferocious Anglo-Saxon bark, reminiscent of the alliterative syllables of *Beowulf*. I decided to encourage him and therefore expressed the view that the French, despite their cosmopolitan veneer, are inclined to chauvinism. "You're bang right," he replied. "I've been around a bit - India, Africa, Malaya, Arabia - and I can tell you, I've never before been in a place where they speak so few damn words of English."

It seemed to me at the time that the colonel had not quite grasped my meaning. Oh mature reflection, however, I began to agree with him. It really is a narrow and chauvinistic people that refuse to learn English - a language in which so many of the greatest works of literature have been written. The worst offenders, who are rapidly losing any sense of the complexity of their native language, whose sentences are becoming clipped and telegraphic, whose vocabulary is dwindling to the rudiments necessary for a television chat show, who have lost all understanding of subordinate clauses and subjunctive conditionals, and who, when literature, are no longer willing to read even Chaucer or Dostoevsky in the original, let alone *Beowulf* or *The Dream of the Rood*.

By refusing to take any foreign language seriously, the French have in fact done quite well for themselves. The Napoleonic code bears widespread testimony to their social and political influence; French was until recently the international language of diplomacy; and, if you like food, you need French in order to fight the battles of life, even with the waiters in *Englebert* hotels.

The reason for teaching French to English children has, however, nothing to do with those benefits. It is the same as the reason for teaching them English: to that they will understand and appreciate the written word and all that is enshrined in it. Better, however, to teach them Latin and Greek. For those languages are entirely useless to the commercial traveller and the

spy. They show more clearly than any living tongue that a language is justified not by its daily mutilation but by its lasting utterances. And, in my limited experience, it is only Latin and Greek that have given birth to as many lasting utterances as English.

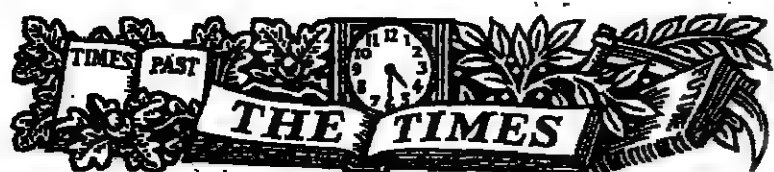
We cannot hope that the classics will be restored to their rightful place in education. The world has been thoroughly re-interpreted in terms of the harsh dictatorship of profit and loss. If, therefore, children are to learn ways of thinking other than those contained in their immediate circumstances, they must be introduced to literature in the living languages of their culture. Such is the real reason for learning French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian. Each of those languages has irreversibly changed, through its literature, the consciousness of Europe, in ways which even the semi-conscious must feel.

But are the classical languages really so dead? A pupil who acquires a love of French literature will perceive the legacy of Latin dictation, and will have no difficulty in understanding why he should study Latin.

Moreover, he will see the limits and imperfections of English culture rather better than would the student of Arabic or Persian. Cultures, like languages, are ancestrally related, and it is against the background of a family likeness that the real moral differences emerge.

Just as Latin lives on in French, so does Greek live on in its modern descendant. The defender of classical learning would do well, therefore, to support the teaching of modern Greek in schools. True, this would give an advantage to Greek Cypriot children. But since his language is ever the only advantage an immigrant ever has, it would be wrong to withhold it. The only question must be: does modern Greek literature justify teaching the language in which it is written?

The literature of modern Greece is certainly less sure of itself than that of France. But it is an impressive attempt to graft new stock on to old, in circumstances that have been far from propitious. As our own language withers, we too must begin to graft. We should do well, therefore, to study the work of Palamas, Cavafy and Seferis. For they were divided from their inheritance, while feeling the need to inherit it, and to be at one with the history of a language which they helped to save from literary extinction. The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

EUROPE'S ELECTION

The results of the European elections, with turn-out down in every country except Denmark where it was apparently boosted by the vigorous campaign of the anti-EEC party, can hardly be interpreted as a ringing endorsement either of the present management of the European Community or of the European Parliament itself as an institution. Yet M. Gaston Thorn's description of them as "a catastrophe" is in itself an example of the tendency to hyperbole and self-importance in the Community's institutions, which, in part at least, explains the growing indifference, tinged with impatience, of the various European peoples.

Let's keep things in proportion. M. Thorn. Overall turn-out is down from 62 to 57 per cent. All European electorates at present find it easier to get excited about national politics than about European issues presented to them in lofty and general terms, which are difficult to relate to the everyday Europe of butter-mountain, all-night wrangles between agriculture ministers, and frontier delays for incomprehensible paper work. Voters almost everywhere have used these elections, much like local or by-elections, to register mid-term verdicts, on their present government. In most cases, as usual on such occasions, the vote shows a swing against the party in power, on a lower turn-out than a general election would produce. But only in France has that swing taken on the proportions of an outright defeat.

The result in France is by far the most spectacular, and the most interesting. Three years ago the left came to power there on a fairly small swing in the presidential election, followed by a much larger one in the parliamentary election whose purpose was clearly seen by most voters as being to give the new President a majority he could govern with.

Now the reaction to three years of left-wing rule has produced a far more spectacular swing to the right, justly described by French commentators as "seismic" if not historic. The chief victim, though, is not President Mitterrand's Socialist Party - reduced to what would in the 1970s have been considered its "normal" 21 per cent share of the vote - but its junior partner

and reluctant ally, the Communist Party.

Throughout the 1960s and 70s it was axiomatic that, whatever happened, the French CP could always count on the support of roughly one-fifth of the voters. In 1981 it dropped suddenly to 15 per cent - apparently penalized for its vicious attacks on the Socialists during the preceding three years. Yet now, after three years of swallowing its pride and tagging along behind Socialist policies, it suffers a further collapse to 11.3 per cent - its smallest share since the far-off days of the early thirties, when it was little more than the revolutionary sect. The great majority of the French working class has at last recognized that this fading bunch of apparitions, who have renounced the word but never convincingly the reality of Stalinism, has nothing positive to offer, and has relegated it to the margin of French political life where it properly belongs.

So doing, the French electorate has shifted its centre of gravity very sharply to the right. The parties in power are now clearly outdistanced by the forces of the Gaullist-Giscardian opposition, even though the latter did not quite recover their combined score of 1979 and are still well short of an overall majority. The new and alarming element is the appearance of the far right in the shape of M. Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, with almost exactly the same share of the vote as the Communists are now reduced to. That too must be kept in proportion, since we have just defined it as a marginal position: but M. Le Pen is on his way up while the Communists are on their way down. He is already promising himself 20 per cent of the votes and a hundred members in the Parliament to be elected in two years' time.

Such hopes will depend on many factors. M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, who has been somewhat unnaturally muted in the European campaign where he allowed the liberal Mme Veil to set the tone, can be expected to reassert his party's nationalist identity more forcefully between now and 1986. There may, too, be a shock reaction of France's liberal centre against M. Le Pen's success. Also, if the French National Assembly is, again elected on a two-ballot, single-

member constituency system, M. Le Pen is unlikely to win anything like the number of seats he is talking about. But President Mitterrand is pledged in principle to introduce a proportional system. The more certain it is that the Socialists will be in a minority, the greater his incentive to fulfil that pledge, with now the added thought that a split between right and extreme right might make it easier for him to construct a centre coalition around himself - a revival of the old "Troisième Force" governments of the Fourth Republic, excluding both extremes, in which M. Mitterrand made his early career.

Elsewhere in Europe the significant developments are the elimination of the German Liberals (whose alliance with the conservative Christian Democrats is clearly not appreciated by their supporters), the success of both German and Dutch "Greens" - who should enliven the Strasbourg parliament as they have done the Bundestag - and, in Italy, the posthumous achievement by Signor Enrico Berlinguer of the long-desired "soprapso", making the Communist Party on paper now Italy's leading party in place of the Christian Democrats. Should that be repeated in a national election it would be of considerable psychological significance, but would by no means necessarily bring the Communists to power: Italy has more than two parties, and until further notice most of the others prefer the Christian Democrats as a coalition partner. Still, it is fitting that Italian "Eurocommunism" has received some recognition in a European election, in contrast with the drubbing accorded to French neo-Stalinism.

Next week in Fontainebleau will assemble a group of European leaders somewhat chastened but, except in M. Mitterrand's case, not really disavowed by their electorates. The latter may be said to have served notice that the Community in its present shape does not inspire them. That is hardly surprising, for its recent performance has been uninspiring. Yet there are important and inspiring things to be done, if only the leaders in Fontainebleau can get the dispiriting wrangle over the accounts behind them once and for all.

Everybody with an ounce of power and economic sense knows that the dispute cannot go on. Make no mistake about it, however, it could do so unless a major inquiry of some kind is established to avoid this despairing grind to destruction. The Government must take it out of MacGregor's hands now, before it is too late. Yours sincerely, ROY MASON, House of Commons, June 17.

Time to end the pit dispute

From Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley Central (Labour)

Sir, "We can still win," my miners tell me. "We are through the pain barrier, we have learned to live with this strike. We can now carry on indefinitely." Yes, and with that determination, they can.

The fuel and power base of our nation is in serious jeopardy. That affects everybody, whether stockholder, City, insurance companies or the small traders in all our coalmining communities. It is a death knell of trade and the stockbroker belt had better be aware of it.

The coal miners of Britain are indeed prepared to battle on. I concede that they have no democratic outlet for their feelings about the dispute and how it has been handled, but that is how it is and it is no use moaning about it.

We must therefore be prepared to see a heightening of the conflict, many industries becoming further involved, millions of unemployed waiting their turn upon this Government and it has been intransigent attitude by the NUM. There can be no winners.

My miners' families are suffering beyond despair. They are incurring debts on a scale which they will never recover. Yet who can doubt that they do a job for a pittance which no industrial worker would tolerate in their conditions - and I know, having worked underground for 14 years and having represented them in Parliament for over 30 years.

Scargill and MacGregor are by any test implacable enemies. The dispute is becoming more personal with every confrontation. Therefore, it must be taken from them.

The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Energy must impress upon all concerned the necessity to establish an independent court of inquiry to examine the causes of this dispute, the way forward for conciliation, and the salvation of our main industrial producer of energy. Let us give the senior NCB members of the coalfields in every region in Britain a chance once more to talk to their men to save our major industrial base from serious and irreparable collapse.

Everybody with an ounce of power and economic sense knows that the dispute cannot go on. Make no mistake about it, however, it could do so unless a major inquiry of some kind is established to avoid this despairing grind to destruction. The Government must take it out of MacGregor's hands now, before it is too late.

Yours sincerely, ROY MASON, House of Commons, June 17.

A woman's work

From Mrs Lea Briggs

Sir, Surely what Mrs Young (June 14) means to say is that it is the work done by both men and women which is of equal value to society; whether that work is in paid employment or whether in home-based activity should be irrelevant in today's world because both make a valuable and essential contribution to the overall scheme of things.

The greatest injustice is that society, and the institutions through which it is run and governed, always recognizes the former (by awarding money and status and sometimes power) but very rarely the latter.

This injustice has been underwritten in the industrialized world by the stereotyping of men as breadwinners and women as child-carers. This is so only if one is speaking of prehistoric man as hunter-gatherer; it should hardly be relevant in Britain today.

What locks people into these stereotypes now is not their own inclinations or abilities, but simply outdated prejudices and institutions which have failed to adapt to the changes in society which have taken and are taking place.

Ms Holmes (Law Report, June 13) has won what is described elsewhere in that edition as an "historic judgement" in being granted the right to work a four-day week so as to have more time to look after her two young sons.

The learned tribunal recognised that the work of winning the bread and the work of caring for the children can successfully and naturally be combined in one person if the rules which govern the conduct of the work-for-money side of life are adapted to meet the needs of the equally essential work-for-love side of life.

Why, we must ask, should this approach not apply as well to a father as to a mother?

With 14 million currently unemployed in Europe, the long-term prospect of full-time jobs for the boys, or anyone else, are diminishing daily. If men in society are to retain their self-esteem, and sanity, then Mrs Young's "woman-shaped pattern of life" must be allowed to apply equally to men.

What we need, surely, is a "people-shaped" pattern of life.

Yours faithfully, LEA BRIGGS, 29 Church Road, Wheatley, Oxford, June 15.

European union

From Mr David Hatham

Sir, It is very easy for clever, opinionated men like Roger Scruton (June 12) to pour scorn on the European elections, thereby encouraging the British man in the street in his probable view that Europe is nothing but a bureaucratic shambles disgraced by such patent absurdities as the butter mountain and so on.

One should remember that the EEC, for all the defects which make it a sitting target for mockery, is not

Deficiencies in 'star wars' programme

From Colonel Jonathan Alford

Sir, I must admit to being one of those commentators castigated in your leading article ("Star wars", June 13) whose "strategic mentality" is confused about strategic defence.

I have been even more confused with your leader. It is certainly not yet clear to me quite how the President's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) enhances strategic stability - and I suspect that there are many like me.

Even if one accepts the most optimistic judgements of the President's advisers (none above 90 per cent effectiveness overall for a multi-layered system) and even if that figure is applied (again optimistically) to a START-limited offensive arsenal of 5,000 strategic warheads, 500 warheads could still be assumed to reach their targets. By every count that still amounts to "assured destruction" and must raise doubts about the value of such a tattered umbrella.

That is far from being the whole story, however. There would seem to be a number of quite simple counter-measures available (penetration aids) to reduce effectiveness still further.

Second, the exclusive concentration on defence against ballistic missiles leaves uncovered a large (and, because of cruise missiles, increasing) number of nuclear delivery systems with strategic consequences.

Third, it is almost certainly the case that it will be cheaper to build still more warheads than to deploy effective defences.

Fourth (and of the greatest concern), any system devised will be very vulnerable to pre-emptive destruction, especially the satellites and communications links which are assumed to be an integral part of that system. If war threatens, the temptation to degrade the defensive system at once will be very great and

Matters of trust at polytechnic

From Dr D. H. Fremlin

Sir, Your leading letter today (June 15) puts forward such a remarkable proposition that I feel I must respond at once, lest your readers conclude from the list of signatories that their views are general in my profession.

They hold that the relation of trust that ideally obtains between teachers and pupils means that the former ought not to cooperate with the courts when there is prima facie evidence that the latter have been in contempt.

They seem to propose this as a general rule, for although they describe the events at the Polytechnic of North London they do not rely on any particular aspect of these in their subsequent argument.

Now I can imagine circumstances in which I might have difficulties if ordered to report on a private conversation; but that is not the point at issue here. I can imagine circumstances in which I might admire the moral passion that led one of my pupils to break the law; but the question here is rather whether we should respect someone's desire to deny his own actions.

The basis on which I seek to build relationships with my students is that they should be able to trust me to tell them the plain truth as I see it. This is entirely consonant with my also telling the plain truth about them when the occasion arises.

Yours faithfully, H. FREMLIN, University of Exeter, Mathematics Department, Colchester, Essex, June 15.

Prince and architects

From the Professor of Architecture, Cambridge University

Sir, My attention has been drawn to the statement ascribed to Mr Quintan Terry in your Supplement on Architecture (May 18) to the effect that "two architectural students from Cambridge... had failed in their exams for producing classical designs."

If this were true it would be grounds for a serious charge of academic injustice. It is not true either as a statement of fact or in its implication that this department conducts an inquisition on style.

I can only suppose that Mr Terry is referring to two of our students who obtained third class honours degrees and, as is normal in such cases, were not readmitted to our postgraduate diploma course.

Standard of work, not style, is the criterion. Proof that this is so is available to anyone who visits the annual exhibition of school work (which this year takes place from June 22-July 4).

I write not only to put the record straight on a question of academic procedure but also out of a deep concern that because the "misinformation" passed to you is not entirely innocent of the kind of misrepresentation in the present architectural debate to which your excellent third leader of June 1 referred.

It was with some relief that I read in that article a proper expression of

alarm at the current campaign to make architects into "scapegoats about whom nothing too harsh can be said." If the present level of invective is maintained who is going to bother about truth to fact?

For instance, Prince Charles lamented the fact that there had been no "community approach" to the Mansion House Square project.

Amid the roar of applause for a plucky shot against Mr Palumbo's bodyline bowling, who will listen to the actual facts? They are that Mr Palumbo went to unprecedented lengths to present his project to the public on the spot and to invite their comments: that 32,000 people went to the exhibition in the Royal Exchange and, of the 3,000 written statements by the visitors, nearly 75 per cent were in favour of the scheme in one way or another.

Now if you can't be bothered with facts like that then you certainly can't be bothered with the really difficult question of how to achieve in architecture what T. S. Eliot aptly defined as the goal, "an easy commerce of the old and the new". We would all agree that that is something very difficult to achieve, but in an atmosphere that is becoming increasingly hostile to rational discourse there is little chance that the question can be properly addressed at all.

Yours faithfully, C. A. ST. J. WILSON, University of Cambridge, Department of Architecture, 1 Scoopie Terrace, Cambridge.

Waiting time

From Mr S. J. Watter

Sir, According to Mrs J. Owen (Tuesday Page, June 12) "the most difficult aspect of living in Moscow's small diplomatic press and business community is that it takes about a month to obtain a visa for the Soviet Union".

She may be interested, or appalled, to hear that it takes much longer for a Polish citizen to obtain a British visa. For example, my young Polish relations applied for a British visitors' visa in September, 1983; they were refused it in January, 1984. I appealed against the groundless refusal on January 31 and as of today, the day of the

appeal hearing has still not been fixed. The intervention of my MP was fruitless.

It could well be thought that the circumstances surrounding my relations' application were exceptional and suspicious; yet the German Consulate in Warsaw granted them a tourist visa on the spot without any sponsorship or financial guarantees, which I provided for the Home Office, all to no avail.

It is rumoured that 75 per cent of the applications in Warsaw for a British visa are refused.

Yours faithfully, S. J. WATTER, 21 Priory Grange, Fortis Green, N2, June 12.

Falklands remembered

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, "Lacking even travelling teachers... the children's break in education is almost total", writes your correspondent in his "Letter from Port Stanley" (June 14).

This is astonishing. Twenty-five years ago, when Voluntary Service Overseas was taking shape off my kitchen table, the frequency of advertisements in your Educational Supplement for "camp" teachers to travel from homeosted to homeosted in the Falklands indicated that there were few takers.

A sixty-year-old teacher went off to the Governor in Port Stanley, offering 18/19-year-olds for a year in between sixth form and university. The answer was immediate: offer accepted.

Of all the projects then available the chance of riding homeback from family to family and giving all they knew to the children made the Falklands possibly the most challenging and attractive.

Why shouldn't this be happening today?

Yours etc, ALEC DICKSON, 19 Blenheim Road, W4.

Tongue-tied minister

From Dick H. Pantlin

Sir, It is distressing to read your critical leading article of June 7 about the junior education minister's recent comments concerning the learning of foreign languages in Britain.

Your writer produces all the usual arguments about crowded school timetables and even contends ("with some evidence") that British businessmen selling abroad do not need to be fluent in foreign languages.

Surely these sad impressions need to be corrected? Above all, how can one explain that, for example, all my Dutch and German friends speak fluently at least three languages and yet are at least as good as we are at all the other areas of knowledge to which your article refers?

Their basic curriculum and school timetables seem to enable them to be - dare one say it - properly educated. When can we hope to do the same?

Yours faithfully, DICK H. PANTLIN, 11 Avenue de Mercurie, 1180 Brussels, Belgium, June 8.

Conflict of creeds

From the Reverend D. R. J. Holloway
Sir, Clifford Longley has written (June 4) very perceptively about the views of Professor Jenkins, the Bishop-elect of Durham.

The nub of the problem relates to "history". On BBC Radio 4 recently David Jenkins said: "No single historical fact can be certain... historical facts are a matter of probability and doubt and uncertainty... there is absolutely no certainty in the New Testament about anything of importance".

But all this is sheer nonsense! There are commonly agreed criteria that can give sufficient certainty about the past. It is not "probable" that D-Day took place on June 6, 1944; it certainly did. Nor is it "probable" that Julius Caesar had an expedition to Britain in the first century before Christ; he certainly did.

Professor Jenkins, in his *Credo* television broadcast, denied that there was "one event which you could identify with the Resurrection." But in the duplicated letter he has sent out to critics he said: "I believe in the Resurrection in exactly the same sense as St Paul believed in the Resurrection (i.e., on the basis of the accumulated testimony of the first disciples and personal experience).

This is confused. David Jenkins is confusing how he (and St Paul) came to faith with what he (and St Paul) believe. They came, he says, to faith in the same way. But David Jenkins's subsequent belief in the Resurrection and St Paul's are poles apart.

Paul believed that there was "a datable event". And Paul believed in the empty tomb: "He was buried, he was raised on the third day" (1 Cor 15:4).

Of that verse, C. H. Dodd, one of the greatest of English New Testament scholars, has written this: "The natural implication would be that the Resurrection was (so to speak) the reversal of the entombment." And he adds: "When (the early Christians) said, 'He rose from the dead,' they took it for granted that his body was no longer in the tomb; if the tomb had been visited it would have been found empty. The gospels supplement this by saying, 'It was visited and it was found empty'.

For these reasons it is right that David Jenkins should allow himself to go forward for consecration? We can't have bishops whose teaching undermines the truth of the Resurrection.

This is not to question for a moment David Jenkins's personal faith, or to deny that he has a real experience of the risen Christ. But a bishop has to be a person who can communicate the faith. He also has to lead with the good will and agreement of the Church.

At Professor Jenkins's consecration the Archbishop would have to say: "Is it your will that he should be ordained?"

The people are to respond: "It is". What if a significant proportion were to say, "It is not"?

Yours faithfully, DAVID HOLLOWAY, 7 Otterburn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Short shrift

From Dr J. N. Blau

Sir, Evacuated to a Cambridgeshire village in 1939, we schoolboys used to have a haircut for two pence - Mondays to Fridays only. The barber applied the shears vertically from below upwards, three times over the occiput and twice on each side of the head.

Half a minute's trim completed what we called a "tuppenny all-off". We suspected sheep-shearing in a previous incarnation or employment.

Recently my barber raised his price from £1.85 to £2.15. I thought back to my youthful back and sides when 10 times the amount of hair was removed in a tenth of the time for two-hundredth the price, allowing for ds and ps.

And a tenth of the waiting time. Yours faithfully, J. N. BLAU, 5 Marlborough Hill, St John's Wood, N.W.8.

Alternative fuels

From Mr Brian Padgett

Sir, The widespread utilisation of all forms of renewable energy will demand a change of attitude on the part of the authorities and the public, who have accepted as logical the concept of large-scale electric power generation remote from the point of consumption.

The need to find alternatives to our dwindling fossil fuel supplies will allow a greater role for the local generation of power from renewable energy sources which are by nature both distributed and cyclic.

To make the most efficient use of these energy forms will require the development of small-scale, solid-state power conditioning equipment and appliances which can accept energy whenever it is available and store it by means of a modified operating routine.

In this area the needs of the developed world for power generation and consumption equipment will mirror that of the developing world.

Two items of power conditioning equipment have already been

developed with the help of Dr Schumacher's charity, the Intermediate Technology Development Group, to control the small generator and the motors which it supplies: a first step on the road to a one-world solution to the need for electric power.

Yours sincerely, BRIAN PADGETT, Head of UK Programme, Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd, 9 King Street, WC2.

June 11.



Even though our Prisma boasts a coat of primer and paint nearly 200 microns deep, in the epidermis department the White Rhino has got us beat.

But pound for pound we think you'll find the Lancia has even more external proofing and protection material.

There's 74lbs of corrosion proofing in every Prisma.

And 12% of the metal is zinc coated, against which Bertha here can only manage a gramme or two of this increasingly valuable metal.

(Despite being such a shrewd investment, the Prisma 1600 complete with central locking and alloy wheels will set you back just £6,400.)

Keeping a rhinoceros is a very different matter to keeping a Lancia.

Rhino from Longleat. You don't get preferential insurance rates, a lasting relationship with a partner who has forgiving manners in a tight corner, or the kind of acceleration that leaves many a two litre road hog behind.

And how long would a rhino last in a salt spray test?

Lancia Prismas outlast every other car tested (except one that

Which one has the thicker skin?

weighs about the same as Bertha) thanks to that extra thick coat of primer cataphoretically bonded to every part of the body.

Prisma from £5,790. So, sorry old girl, when it comes to being a protected species you'll just have to give best to the Lancia.

What's that Bertha? The Lancia has only got one horn?

Prisma prices start at £5,790 including car tax, VAT but excluding number plates and delivery.

For a brochure and address of your nearest dealer, write or phone Lancar Ltd, Lancia House, Henwood, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8DH, Ashford (0233) 25722.



Reigning World Rally Champions.



[Faint handwritten notes at bottom left]

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

JR pours cold water on financial supermarkets

Mr Jacob Rothschild has changed his views on the development of financial supermarkets. Since the planned £1 billion merger of Charterhouse J Rothschild with Hambro Life collapsed last month, they clearly no longer seem such a good idea. True size is still beautiful but he doubts whether any genuinely integrated financial service companies will emerge in Britain in the next two years.

Addressing an investment seminar organized by stockbrokers Grieson, Grant, Mr Rothschild was in remarkably candid mood. If nothing else, Charterhouse J Rothschild was "an interesting case study" of an attempt to build a financial supermarket. JR had accumulated a portfolio of investments in a number of different financial service companies but it would be "ridiculous" to suggest that it had reached the stage of integrating these activities. The danger of putting together Charterhouse J Rothschild and Hambro Life was that the value of Hambro would be undermined by the lack of clarity at Charterhouse.

"We therefore decided that we needed a period of time to bring together the existing interests within Charterhouse J Rothschild before we moved any further," he had not yet abandoned his faith in the long-term future of financial supermarkets along American lines but the management challenge in handling such a structure were "formidable".

The chief problem was the "cultural differences" that have emerged in Britain between the various elements making up the financial sector. The jobbing mentality was trading orientated and quite different from that of the stock broking or merchant banking mentality. "Bringing them together is a complex task which can only be done over a long period of time." These differences were dwarfed by the cultural difficulties of integrating on an international scale.

Where does Charterhouse J Rothschild go from here? Size has already enabled the group to take part in an activity that would be denied to smaller organizations. But basically CJR's ability had always been in "interventionist" investment. The dazzling growth of Target Life, recently sold to a Morgan Grenfell led syndicate for £48m, was witness to that.

CJR's ambition over the next two years is to do the same kind of thing as they have done successfully in the past and meanwhile struggle towards integration among the businesses.

Fears behind the forecasts

Short-term statistics like the monthly Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) can be so fogged by caveats that their relation to outside forecasts usually takes precedence over the facts and their real significance is lost. The May PSBR figure of £1.22 billion comes in the category "not as bad as expected". City estimates had ranged as much as £1 billion higher.

Setting expectations aside, the latest figures are not encouraging. The first two months of the financial year have produced a PSBR of £2.62 billion, just half the Budget for the year and well up on last year's £2.4 billion. Local authorities were paying money back in May, while state industries borrowed a little (reversing the order in April), leaving the Central

Government Borrowing Requirement at £1.6 billion.

In April and May together, revenue was up 7 per cent, spending by 9.9 per cent and the mainline supply services up 8.7 per cent. These compare with Treasury forecasts for the year of 10.5 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. Not a good start.

The vital missing part of the Treasury equation, which enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remain confident in his targets, is the summer and autumn privatization programme, which as noted here before, could beat the Budget estimate by a mile. Unfortunately a PSBR that remains constant only because asset sales match spending overruns is clearly not neutral for interest rates.

The most intriguing element is why the City has taken to such pessimistic forecasts of monthly PSBR, money supply and the rest. The City thinks interest rates must go up because of problems in the United States and consequent pressure on interest rate differentials and the pound. As the Government claims to have no exchange rate policy, analysts must look for domestic reasons why interest rates should go up.

Whatever the intellectual approach, the City's feeling that financial and real economic forces are pushing us toward an interest rate-led short-term downturn within the recovery cycle - signalled as usual by stock markets - looks sound.

Schroders' King over the water

The wind of change continues to whistle through the cob-webbed corridors of Schroder Wagg. Or if you prefer, the last tumbrel has not yet left. Cheapside, Lord Airle, the chairman, is off later this year to take up the post of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household. His successor will be Mr George Mallinckrodt, who runs the New York operation while Mr Win Bischoff, who came back from Hongkong to put life and heart in the London merchant bank, will become chief executive of the group. Thus Schroders, one of the most eminent, but not one of the most successful, merchant banking groups, has the distinction of having two German nationals running the show. Furthermore Mr Mallinckrodt will continue to operate from New York and run the subsidiary there.

After falling down the merchant banking league - a process highlighted last year by the damaging loss of two important clients, Thomas Tilling and P & O - Schroders has been rethinking and restructuring.

Like the three Lazard merchant banks in London, New York and Paris, which recently strengthened their operating ties, Schroders is adapting to the demand for global financial services. It is moving into market-making in equities (Hongkong shares only for the time being) and will apply to become a primary dealer in gilts. Like Lazard's, Schroders' approach is still essentially one of developing profitable niches rather than trying to provide customers with everything. And doing it alone, in preference to seeking the warm embrace of a bigger partner.

Schroders' moves are belated and bold, but they are made from a still formidable base. And it was not too long ago that Morgan, Grenfell was in danger of relegation.

BIS urges US deficit cut to protect world recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Rapid action to reduce the American budget deficit is essential to ensure durable economic growth in America and avoid serious repercussions for the rest of the world, the Bank for International Settlements says in its annual report, spelling out in remarkable blunt terms the dangers which could arise.

The BIS concedes that the strong, demand-led American recovery has been invaluable in helping pull the world out of recession and enabling developing countries to improve their balance of payments. But it warns that "with US interest rates beginning to move up again early this year, the adverse side-effects of US policy are rapidly becoming predominant."

It firmly shares the view that the structural element of the budget deficit is largely to blame for high American interest rates and catalogues a litany of woes likely to ensue if the problem is

not tackled. The US recovery it says, may grind to a halt because of crowding out of private sector borrowers or a revival of inflationary expectations could lead to a "a sudden and prolonged recession."

The BIS says that without timely action, the overvaluation of the dollar and size of the American current account deficit could lead to disturbances in financial markets and "exert a serious destabilizing influence on the world economy."

However, the BIS, says the recovery is now firmly underway and the western world must concentrate on sustaining steady growth as a prerequisite to solving the two main problems of high unemployment in most countries and international debt.

Apart from the imbalances in America, the BIS singles out the possibility of reviving inflation and structural rigidities, particularly in western Europe as

Financing of non-Opec developing country deficits (\$ billion)			
	1981	1982	1983
Current account deficit	-82	-64	-43
Financed by:			
Direct investment	10	7	5
Foreign debt	75	58	30
IMF	5	5	11
Total	90	70	46
Change in:			
Reserves	-1	-8	5
Other foreign assets	9	24	-2

Source: BIS

the main dangers to durable and balanced growth. "A failure to consolidate the gains so far made against inflation would pose the most fundamental threat to the continuation and broadening of the recovery," the BIS says.

Although inflation has fallen significantly in most countries, the decline seems to have come to a halt and with productivity

growth unspectacular in most countries, with the exception of Britain, wage rises must be contained, the BIS says.

Higher profits, cheaper labour in relation to capital, a friendlier environment for entrepreneurial initiatives and more flexibility in labour markets are needed in Europe, according to the BIS.

On the debtor countries, the BIS says the situation is still serious and is being aggravated by high American interest rates. But it reiterates the need for appropriate adjustment by developing countries. Equally, however, the BIS emphasizes the need for continuing financing of reasonable current account deficits of developing countries.

In the longer-run the flow of finance should be put on a sounder footing, with investment-linked financing rather than general purposes balance of payments financing by banks, the BIS says.

Unions can be curbed - Lawson

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Trade union power can be curbed in Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said yesterday. Mr Nigel Lawson, who chose the title "The British Experiment" for his Mait lecture on government economic policy at the City University, described it as "a political experiment". It is, said Mr Lawson, the demonstration that trade union power can be curbed within a free society, and that inflation can be eradicated within a democracy.

On inflation, Mr Lawson restated his commitment to stable prices, but said this "implies fighting and changing the psychology of two generations", which "cannot be achieved overnight". He was

much less explicit about the Government's future labour policy, but described government legislation as "a long overdue start in a key area of the national economy".

The Chancellor sought to dispel what he called a "curious conclusion" about the trust of government policy. It did not make sense, he argued, to ask whether the emphasis had changed, or should change, from the defeat of inflation to the promotion of growth and employment, because the Government as pushing both at the same time.

But there had been a "fundamentally important role reversal" in the use of macro and micro-economic weapons. "The macro policy is unequivocally directed at the continuing reduction in inflation", while "the micro policy is equally unequivocally designed to make the economy work better and thus generate more jobs."

"The recession of 1980-81 owed more to the unwanted cost increase in 1979-80 than to the rise in the exchange rate," Mr Lawson said. He sought to clear up a "source of misunderstanding" about the Government's present exchange rate policy.

The Chancellor described his micro-economic policy as "the process of rediscovering the enterprise culture." He said this would be carried further forward by progressive reductions in the tax burden

Swraj Paul buys 8.4% of Fidelity

By Alison Eadie

Mr Swraj Paul, chairman of Caparo Industries, yesterday confirmed he had acquired an 8.4 per cent stake in Fidelity. Caparo has been buying the shares in the market for the past two weeks, pushing Fidelity's share price up from 73p to the days high of 93p yesterday.

The stake of 950,000 shares will have cost about £760,000. Mr Paul called it a "passive investment", which he hopes will make him some money. He said it was not a prelude to a full-scale bid.

Fidelity, formerly Fidelity Radio, manufactures television, stereo units, record players, and tape recorders. Taxable profits in the year to March 1984 were sharply depressed by technical and production difficulties and came out at £1.31m against the £2.2m the company forecast at the time of its rights issue last July. The shares slumped from a 1984 high of 178p.

Fidelity said yesterday it believed an outside party had built up a stake of more than 5 per cent, but that party had not formally disclosed a stake nor been in touch with the board. The board knew of no reason to expect a bid Mr Paul later revealed his hand.

The share price gained a few more pence after the company's statement. Mr Paul said he will lie low at present prices, but may well be in the market for more shares if prices fall. "It is the kind of company we like," he said, adding that he hoped Fidelity was coming right again after its profits slump.

Caparo has a mixed bag of industrial interests from steel stockholding to distributing protective clothing, but has nothing in the same line of business as Fidelity.

Debtors' cartel 'unlikely'

By John Lawless

Western bankers do not believe this week's meeting of Latin American finance ministers in Cartagena, Colombia, will result in a much-feared "debtors' cartel".

"We are now fairly confident this will not happen," said one banker yesterday. "In fact, we believe the meeting may be helpful, because other countries will bring pressure to bear on Argentina to accept some sort of IMF adjustment programme and start bringing interest payments up to date."

In discussions among banks about which countries would be pro- or anti-cartel, only Peru and Bolivia are thought likely to support any moves Argentina may make.

Those seen as strongly against are Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Chile, with Venezuela almost certain to join them.

There is a belief Argentina will be tempted by its self-sufficiency in food and energy to put a general repudiation of debts plan in place.

"Although Mexico and Brazil have both warned about the social consequences of rising interest rates, they would not want to jeopardize their long-term economic recovery by excluding themselves from international finance," said one banker. They have both tried extremely hard to meet their commitments.

"Colombia," economically sound, has always taken an independent line. It would see no advantage whatsoever in a cartel.

"Chile's economic recovery is extremely dependent on world copper prices, but it is doing very nicely at the moment. Although Venezuela has said it does not want to have the IMF impose a recovery programme, it has put its own austerity measures in place. It may be the fourth indebted country, but with oil and its own steel-making capacity, its prospects look much better than most."

Legal wrangle over Hill Group crash

A £9.5m damages claim was launched in the High Court yesterday by a once prominent building and property development company against the bank and chartered accountants it blames for its downfall.

The four directors of the Hill Group of Companies are suing Barclays Bank and Touche, Ross & Co, the City accountants.

Barclays, in turn is suing two of the directors, Messrs Victor and Ernest Hill, for £5.05m and another brother, Kenneth, and Victor's son, Richard, for £4.45m.

Mr Andrew Morritt, QC, for the Hills, said all their companies were now in liquidation after the bank appointed a receiver in 1980.

This followed a report by Touche Ross that the Hill Group was insolvent to the tune of £3m. But Hill directors say

they were amazed at the report because they had a surplus of more than £2m.

The Hill directors want additional damages for alleged breach of contract, for lost remuneration as directors and shareholders and loss of shares which are now worthless.

Against Touche Ross the £9.5m claim would go to indemnify the bank. They claim additional damages for alleged negligence and loss of earnings.

Mr Morritt said the Hill family had acted as guarantors to the bank for loans. The Hill's claim there was an agreement the bank would not sue them as guarantors.

Mr Morritt said steps could have been taken to reduce the group's liabilities to the bank and trade on to substantial profits.

Barclays and Touche Ross deny the allegations.

The hearing continues.

'Inferior' shares service feared

The proposed changes in Stock Exchange's structure will bring an inferior service for private investors, according to the Wider Share Ownership Council.

In a summary of its views on the Stock Exchange discussion paper and the Professor Gower Review of Investor Protection, the council calls for retention of some parts of existing single capacity system, and compensation fund to back all investments.

Debenhams expects doubled profits

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Bob Thornton, chairman of Debenhams, said yesterday that the department store group's half-year profits to mid-August would be almost double last year's £5.2m.

This improvement, he said, would be achieved "without the benefit of the new link between Debenhams and Harris Queensway, which was signed yesterday."

The improved performance was the reason for the buying of Debenhams shares and Mr

Thornton, discounted the reports of an impending bid. The stock market is, however, still expecting a bid.

Harris Queensway, one of Britain's most successful retailers, is to market both electrical goods and furniture and carpets with two new joint companies operating in the 68 department stores.

The plans also envisage a new chain of cut-price electrical stores, with a target of between 50 and 60 outlets within five

Record US shortfall

The United States current account suffered a record quarterly deficit of \$19.4 billion (£14.1 billion) in the first three months of this year. The Commerce Department also revised the current account deficit for the whole of 1983 up from \$40.8 billion to \$41.6 billion.

America's current account deficit, which gives an overall view of the country's trading relations with the world, was \$17.2 billion in the last quarter of 1983, compared with an earlier estimate of \$15.3 billion. In the first three months of 1983 the deficit was only \$2.94 billion.

According to the Commerce Department, the bigger in the opening three months of 1984 was caused by the balance of merchandise trade swinging further against the United States. The merchandise trade deficit, excluding military items, was \$25.6 billion against \$19.4 billion in the final three months of 1983.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1042.6 up 2.5 (high: 1043.2; low: 1038.0)
FT Index: 821.2 up 5.4
FT Glits: 78.92 unchanged
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 17.373
Distressed USM Leaders Index: 102.78 down 0.02
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1096.23 up 9.38
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,082.47 up 50.74
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: closed

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.3754 down 35pts
DM 2.7560 up 0.0160
DM 3.78 up 0.0125
FF 11.6350 up 0.0350
Yen 322 up 1.25
Dollar index 132.1 up 0.4
DM 2.7560 up 0.0160
DM 3.78 up 0.0125
Sterling \$1.3755
Dollar DM 2.7555

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 20.590759
SDR 20.753840

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9 1/4%
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2%
Discount market loans week fixed 8 1/4-8 1/2%
3 month interbank 9% - 9 1/4%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/4% - 11 1/2%
3 month DM 5 1/4% - 5 1/2%
3 month FR 13 1/4% - 12%
US rates:
Fed prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11 1/2%
Treasury long bond 100 1/2% - 100%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$369.40 pm \$367.80
close \$368.75-369.25 (2268-268.50)
New York (latest): \$369.15
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$378.75-381.25 (2276-277)
Sovereigns (new):
\$86.50-87.50 (653-63.75)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hearing set for Hunt claimants

Investors and creditors of Mr Keith Hunt, the missing Warwick-based commodities fund manager, a warrant for whose arrest was issued last week, should have their claims sorted out by the end of July.

The official receiver and provisional liquidator of Mr Hunt's companies, including the master company, Exchange Securities and Commodities, has written to the 2,000 claimants giving an end-of-July target date for a full court hearing. Investors are trying to prove the money was help in trust, giving them a superior status in the share-out of the remaining assets above creditors.

The receiver stated that £5.6m worth of assets have been realized with another £228,000 due from property and paintings still to be sold. Liabilities total £16.6m, of which £4m relates to profits based on dealing activities for which no evidence has been found. The meeting of creditors is still scheduled for October 12. Mr Hunt disappeared in mid-April last year and has not been seen since.

● **US BONDS** opened slightly weaker yesterday on news that the US current account deficit in the first quarter totalled \$19.4 billion, putting the US on target for a full year current account deficit of close to \$80 billion. *Times*, page 21

● **S & W BERISFORD** is increasing its interim dividend by 16.6 per cent to 3.50p for the six months to March 31 after profits rose from £31.6m to £41.5m. Interest payable was £28.3m (£28.8m). *Times*, page 21

BET refuses to raise £165m bid for Initial

By Ian Griffiths

British Electric Traction has refused to improve the terms of its £165m bid for the 60 per cent stake in Initial, which it does not already own even though the laundry and cleaning group's directors yesterday reflected the present offer.

A spokesman for BET said: "We have only just received Initial's accounts and there is nothing within them that suggests that we need to increase our offer."

The accounts were brought forward in an effort to allow the two sets of financial advisers to reach an agreement on Initial's value. Discussions will continue this week for a possible

compromise before BET sends out the official offer document.

For the year to March 31 Initial reported a pretax profit of £28.7m, up from £27.1m on a turnover which increased by over £19m to £229.7m. A second interim dividend of 10p has been announced making 14.25 against 12.75p last time, and the directors may still recommend a final dividend payment.

A possible complication could arise with the takeover being referred by the Office of Fair Trading for a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry. *Times*, page 21

Ministers want right of veto

State to retain Sealink stake

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

The Government has told potential bidders for Sealink that it wants to keep a "special share" in the company to safeguard the national interest after the cross-Channel ferry and harbours business is privatized in the next few weeks.

This share would give ministers the right to veto any future transfer of ownership in Sealink is designed to ensure that the Government will not lose its right to commandeer vessels from the company's fleet for military operations such as the Falklands expedition two years ago.

This new condition was made known yesterday to the shortlist of private-sector companies which are still in the running to buy Sealink. They include Trafalgar House, Sea Containers and a consortium



Merryweather: Profit forecast unlikely to be met

comprising Sealink's own management, the recently privatized National Freight Consortium and a number of private-sector interests.

The action for Sealink has already turned into one of the more contentious of the Government's privatization

initiatives, with one of the participants, describing British Rail's handling of the sale as "shambolic".

The timetable for completing the sale has slipped back beyond the original June 30 deadline and British Rail has been accused of driving an excessively hard bargain over its future relationship with its ferry and harbour subsidiary.

Yesterday, British Rail had its first discussions with some of the potential bidders about the contracts which will govern its future use of Sealink's harbours.

The harbours contract in particular is considered likely to meet resistance from the potential purchasers of Sealink since as redefined it would give British Rail considerable powers to control the timing and frequency of all ferries visiting Sealink's harbours, such as Folkestone and Harwich.

BRITAIN INTO THE 21ST CENTURY FULL CIRCLE INTO THE FUTURE?

A major new Study is published this week by the Henley Centre. A 350 page volume crammed with analyses and charts presenting an entirely fresh and practical perspective on the longer term future.

Two public Seminars introduce this important work: London, 22nd June. Birmingham, 5th July.

We have moved into an era of far-reaching change. A wide spectrum of fundamental questions confront us, including:

New economic circumstances: Will we see a return to competitiveness and growth for the UK? Is yet higher unemployment an inevitable consequence of new working patterns? Do we really face a crisis in energy resources?

New social realities: Will the 'Industrial city' dwindle away in the context of 'post-industrial society'? Exactly how will the home evolve as the centre of work, leisure and education? With more time and information to hand, will consumers become ever more demanding?

New political developments: Will the Labour Party decline to become a minor regional third party? Will new coalitions or constitutional changes be forced upon politicians?

The Henley Centre's new conclusions on these and many other issues challenge the conventional wisdom of the last decade. Project research was sponsored by the Telford Development Corporation.

Key speakers at the half-day Seminars will be Hywel Jones, The Director of the Henley Centre, and Robert Tyrrell, Director of the Social Forecasting Group.

The Report, over 300 pages long and featuring over 150 charts and tables, is presented in 3 parts:
A. Perspective. The Historical Context
B. Economic Imperatives
C. Society & Lifestyles

By the beginning of the next century we will hardly recognise the business environment at large or the consumers who represent our markets. Yet, to take decisions we all need a reasoned and credible understanding of what is likely to come. This Report, and its associated Seminars, provides a framework for your thinking and for your planning decisions. It allows you to see opportunities where others see only threats.

For bookings and further information on the Centre's services, ring 01-353 9961 or Telex 298817.

The Henley Centre For Forecasting
2 Tudor St. Blackfriars, EC4Y 0AA.

The Henley Centre
for Forecasting
-10-
anniversary
1971-1981

Simon Engineering looks to 13th good year

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Support for John Brown as it comes to life

By Michael Clark

The market gossips were trying to breathe some life back into the tired old body of John Brown yesterday as the share price rose 3p to equal the year's high of 27p.

The group has just disposed of some more parts of its machine tool business for a total of £3.8m and the talk in the market suggests it may have also found a buyer for its gas turbine business, at long last. John Brown has had talks with Hawker Siddeley about the turbine business, which could have been worth about £30m for the loss-making engineering group. But the talks broke down after the two sides failed to agree a price.

John Brown's figures are due on July 8, and some brokers are predicting that the losses could be a lot less than originally expected. Most had been looking for a deficit of £4m, but this could now be as low as £1m, they say. A return to the black next year is also envisaged under the guiding hand of the present chairman, Sir John Cuckney, and one or two optimists are already predicting profits of £7m.

Elsewhere, the rest of the equity was making a firm, if uninspiring, start to the new account. Selective support enabled prices to rally from a nervous start prompted by world debt and the National Westminster Bank's comments on base rates. Turnover remained low with most marketmen's thoughts turning to Ascol, which starts today usually signalling a lull in market activity.

THE FT Index, having been 3.7 down first thing, recovered to close at its high for the day 5.4 up at 821.2. The FT-SE 100 gave a clearer indication managing only a 2.5 rise to 1042.6.

Gilt spent a lack-lustre day worried by the possibility of higher interest rates. The latest Public Sector Borrowing Requirement figures made little impression, but prices did manage to trim earlier falls of 1/2p to 3/4p to the close.

On the takeover front, British Aerospace gained a little more height, climbing 7p to 365p after a suggestion from the stockbroker Simon & Coates

over the weekend that GEC will bid 420p a share. GEC recovered from an early fall to close 2p up at 180p. Thorn EMV, which was snubbed by BAC last week, held steady at 534p.

The quiet conditions were hardly conducive for making a successful stock market debut, something both of yesterday's Unlisted Securities Market newcomers discovered in first time dealings. Trencherwood, a Newbury-based building group, opened at 150p after the broker L. Messel had placed 1.3 million shares (15 per cent) at 145p. That is a premium of 5p in first time dealings. London & Clydesdale, one of Scotland's

best known builders, struggled to achieve a premium after a placing of 2.27 million shares at 108p.

The shares hit 109p, at one stage, but later relapsed to close with a 1p discount at 107p.

Shares of European Ferries advanced 7p to 108p ahead of Friday's annual meeting, which promises to prove a testing time for the board after its decision to switch the shareholders' perks from the ordinary shares to the preference shares.

The big four banks remained a gloomy bunch with world debt and higher interest rates still looming over them. Barclays slipped 2p to 447p, National Westminster 3p to 552p, Midland 5p to 309p and Lloyds 7p to 512p.

Yesterday, two companies revealed the price of changing gear as they accelerated out of recession. CASE revealed in its annual report that it paid £108,000 compensation to Mr Arthur Cunningham, the former

director in charge of research. A spokesman said: "He was no longer suitable for a changing role in what is a fast-moving company, and he wanted to go into consultancy." The shares were unchanged at 710p.

The other company, West's Group International, disclosed a £90,000 compensation payment with its annual figures. These show pretax profits up from £492,000 to £693,000. The final dividend is 3p, making a total of 5.3p against 4.2p. The payment was to the former chairman and managing director, Mr David Brooks, who left last year after a policy disagreement. WGI shares fell 7p to 72p.

Marshall's Universal eased 2p to 58p, as the group issued a formal rejection of the all-share takeover offer from Grovebell Group. Grovebell's shares improved a penny to 154p. Mr Roger Dougherty, Marshall's chairman, says the offer is unrealistic and unacceptable and will detail the group's objections in a formal defence document. Meanwhile, he urged shareholders to approve the £2m rights issue.

Equity turnover on June 1, was £320.838m (18,989 bargains). The total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 172.4 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,050.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The latest US current account deficit of \$19.4m (£14.1m) gave fresh impetus to the US currency on foreign exchange markets yesterday. The dollar showed strength, although dealers reported only moderate trading.

Sterling, which traded within a narrow band throughout, finished at its lowest position in dollar terms at 1.3745 - down 35 points. But against the Deutsche mark it moved forward to 3.7890 from 3.7775 at the previous close.

There was a gain too for the pound at the expense of the Swiss franc at 3.1510 (3.1425), while sterling's trade-weighted index held steady throughout at 79.5.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shares were firming after overcoming a weak start yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead more than a point in reversing its initial 4-point loss. But declines still outnumbered advances by about 650 to 500. Trading was moderately active.

International Business Machines was up 7/8 at 99 1/4; 84 1/4 unchanged.

Teletype up 5 at 218; General Electric down 1/2 at 52 1/4; General Motors down 3/4 at 61 1/4; Merck up 1/2 at 90 3/4; Motorola up 1/2 at 30 1/4 and Texas Instruments down 1/2 at 123 1/2.

Union Pacific was 38 1/4, up 1 1/4; Burlington Northern 39 1/4 down 1/4; Ual 33 1/2 up 1/4; Amr 30 1/4 up 1/4; Allegheny 75 1/4 down 1 1/4; Digital Equipment down 1 1/4.

June 14	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19
IBM	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
GE	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
GM	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Merck	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4
Mot	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Tel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
UP	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
BN	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Ual	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Amr	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Alle	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4
DE	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4

MONEY MARKETS

Credit conditions proved pretty comfortable yesterday, and the discount market was expected to continue that way for a day or two.

The Bank of England opened with a forecast shortage of about £50m, revised to £100m at lunchtime, then revised back to about £50m in the afternoon.

At the end of the morning the Bank bought £38m of band-four bank bills at 8 1/4 per cent, the established intervention rate. It did not operate in bills in the afternoon, but gave late additional assistance of £30m to take total help up to £68m.

Cheap credit encouraged the houses to find money in the market rather than sell their paper to the authorities, and funds proved responsive to 8 1/4 per cent.

Eurodollar deposits had a quiet session.

TEMPUS

Berisford looks stable with £9m sweetener

S & W Berisford, sugar trader extraordinaire, is at pains to play down the importance of its £9m-plus jump in interim profits to £41m.

Last year's comparable half-time results were ambiguous, reflecting both a £9.5m loss at the ill-fated involvement in Erlanger Tubes and exceptionally buoyant conditions in cocoa and coffee trading.

This time the underlying picture looks far more stable. The group has manoeuvred its way out of the bulk of the US tubes venture but other divisions are apparently doing no more than ticking over. British Sugar Corporation may generate some growth, but the underlying picture looks fairly unexciting.

On the scrap merchant side, Tom Martin had done well. General merchandising reflects to some extent the general economic upturn. Cocoa and coffee trading has been rewarding.

Despite warnings from other overseas traders that the going later this year will be heavy, Berisford sounds relaxed about City forecasts of £80m pretax for 1983-84, or a roughly unchanged performance on the previous year, after adding back exceptional tube losses.

At 187p, up 10p yesterday, that puts the group on a prospective p/e of under 6. The group has under performed, in market terms, during the last quarter, half-year and 12 months, possibly because a debt mountain worth perhaps 60 per cent of shareholders' funds implies a close relationship between the multiple and US-rate trends.

But the market assessment may be wrong. By a supreme irony, Berisford looks to have struck oil and gas through the rump of its Erlanger venture. It thus stands to gain from a hole in the ground what it lost on the pipes, to the tune of £70m or more. The shares are at a speculative buy for the brave.

Gilts

Decoupling? Recoupling? Gilts are drifting these days from familiar lodestars, and

traders can only work off stolid landmarks like the 12 per cent yield barrier for the shorts.

Yesterday, the market exhibited both greed and despair in fairly equal quantities. Easier in the morning ahead of the May PSBR figures, it failed to respond spontaneously to better-than-expected figures. Traders concentrated on the healthy overspend in supply services - up nearly 9 per cent in the first two months of 1984-85, compared with a near-6 per cent forecast.

Attention in the early afternoon was still focussing on the poor crop of US data, like the record \$19 billion first quarter current account deficit, the rise in US business loans of \$1.4 billion for the week to June 6, and May's groaning capacity usage figures, at 81.7 per cent.

But a specific event - in this case, news that the £100m tranche of Treasury 11 1/2 per cent 2001-04 had been sold out - can turn the market.

Longs jumped on the announcement, and finished the day 1/2 point up, to make a positive swing of 3/4 point. With futures strong, confidence may be seeping back.

Initial Services

Initial Services' rejection of the takeover bid by British Electric Traction for the 60 per cent of the shares which it does not already hold has added to the complexities of a deal which is fast becoming enshrouded in uncertainties. While both parties would like the bid to be recommended, unless a compromise can be reached this week it will be left to Initial's shareholders to make up their mind on the offer. Initial's non BET directors feel the company is worth more than the 512p a share on offer and would also prefer the consideration to be shifted more in favour of equity than cash. At the moment, it is around 60 per cent cash.

Initial's results were published yesterday, a week earlier than planned, in an effort to allow the financial advisers and more concrete facts on which

to base their decisions. Pretax profit was up by only £1.6m to £28.7m which might have been a little disappointing for Initial as was the £41m provision for deferred taxation which has meant a fall in shareholders' funds from £91m to £64m.

ACT

Prospects for Applied Computer Techniques look bright despite uncertainties over the future of the Sirius microcomputer. Sales of its own Apricot are set to replace more than adequately those of the US Sirius, which was outliving its use to the company.

ACT has given up hope of buying any of the Victor Technologies business which manufactures the Sirius. It will still distribute the machines while they are produced and although ACT sold 15,000 machines in 1983-84, the Sirius will not be a significant contributor to profits in the future.

The company sold 10,000 Apricots in the year, which, added to Sirius sales, accounted for 40 per cent of the £4.8m pretax profits. Production of the Apricot is not running at the 100,000 a year level which has been talked about, but orders are increasing. More encouraging than the numbers produced is the geographical distribution of sales. In the present year they will be split evenly between home and overseas markets, an indication that the much-needed penetration of foreign markets is beginning to take place.

One of ACT's great strengths is that it has a broad spread of interests, not only in manufacturing and distribution, but also in software and servicing. This mitigates the exposure to a collapse in one sector of the microcomputer market which, coupled with a healthy research and development programme, leaves it ideally poised to exploit the changes.

The shares closed down 10p at 610p, perhaps reflecting the uncertainty over Sirius.

Any personal computer can help to solve business information problems, like accounting.

But imagine a personal computer capable of running the most popular, comprehensive accounting programs to provide faster and more wide-ranging management information.

Capable of keeping archive records with one of the largest internal memories available in a personal computer.

Capable of displaying a whole year's figures on a single screen.

Capable of offering you a choice of three screen colours for easier viewing.

Capable of giving you a clearer desk with its floor mounted system box.

Capable of getting you started quickly with its computer based instruction and free training courses.

Capable of giving you twelve months warranty, on-site

maintenance and telephone help for any problem, not to mention the lowest running costs in the industry.

Capable of being up-graded so the system grows with you. Capable of working with larger computers (ours and other major makes) and accessing databases and company networks.

Only the Rainbow from Digital offers so many solutions. Clip the coupon and set your imagination free.

I would like to know more about the Rainbow. Write to: Digital Equipment Co. Ltd., Customer Information Centre, Jay's Close, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 4DE. Tel: (0256) 592995.

Name _____ Position _____

Company _____

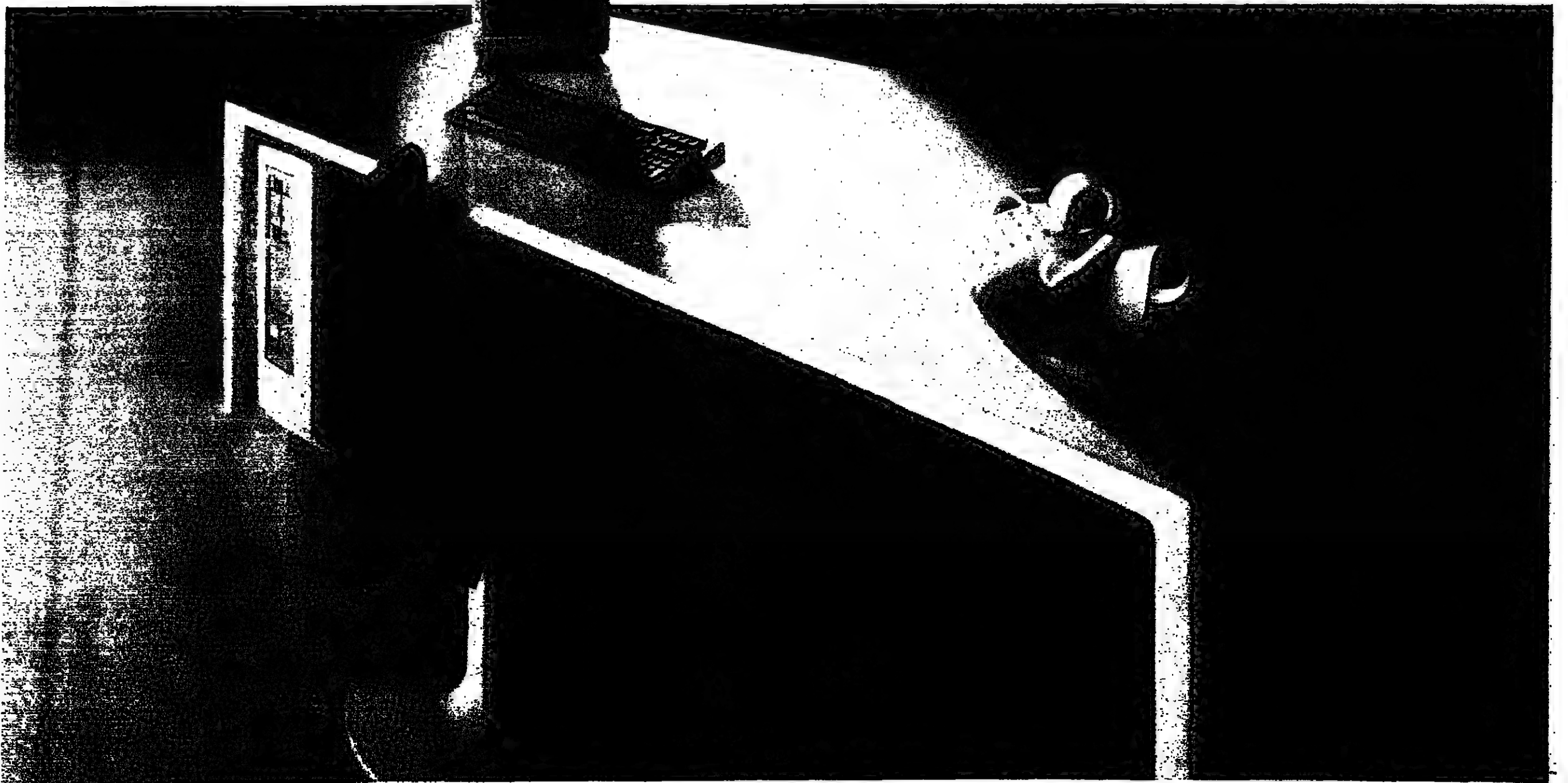
Address _____

Telephone No. _____

The world's largest manufacturer of minicomputers.

digital

A SOLUTION AT THE END OF EVERY RAINBOW



Scottish Life Investments

INSURANCE FUNDS

	BM	Offer
Net Managed	95.7	97.6
Property	97.0	102.2
UK Equity	95.5	96.6
American	97.0	102.2
European	98.8	93.6
Continental	94.6	99.7
International	92.8	97.8
Fixed Interest	92.0	96.9
Index Linked	95.3	100.4
Deposits	96.2	101.4
Green	98.4	98.4
Pen Managed	93.5	98.3
Pen Property	97.7	103.0
Pen UK Equity	94.4	96.5
Pen American	97.6	102.9
Pen European	96.4	94.5
Pen Pacific	95.4	100.5
Pen Int	93.6	98.7
Pen Fixed Int	92.3	97.3
Pen Index Ltd	95.5	100.6
Pen Deposit	97.2	102.5

Scottish Life
19 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh
Telephone: 031-225 2211

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on basis of order
‡ 10,000, 0%: £10,000 up to
£20,000, 0.1%; £20,000 and
over, 0.2%

Mallinckrodt to head Schroders

Schroders: Mr G. W. Mallinckrodt becomes chairman from December 1. Mr W. F. W. Bischoff becomes group chief executive on the same date.

Civil Aviation Research and Development Programme Board: Sir John Charnley has been appointed chairman from July 1 in succession to Dr Andrew Stratton.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders: Mr J. Harry Hooper, chairman and managing director of Armstrong Equipment, becomes president of the SMMT. Mr Sam Toy and Mr John Collyear have been elected vice-presidents. Mr George Turberville becomes deputy president.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants: Mr C. W. Banyard has been elected president. Mr V. J. Delany and Mr P. J. Lawrence become vice-presidents.

APPOINTMENTS

Legal and General Assurance Society: Mr R. C. Priestland, chief executive officer of Western Trust and Savings, in now a member of the society's south and west regional board.

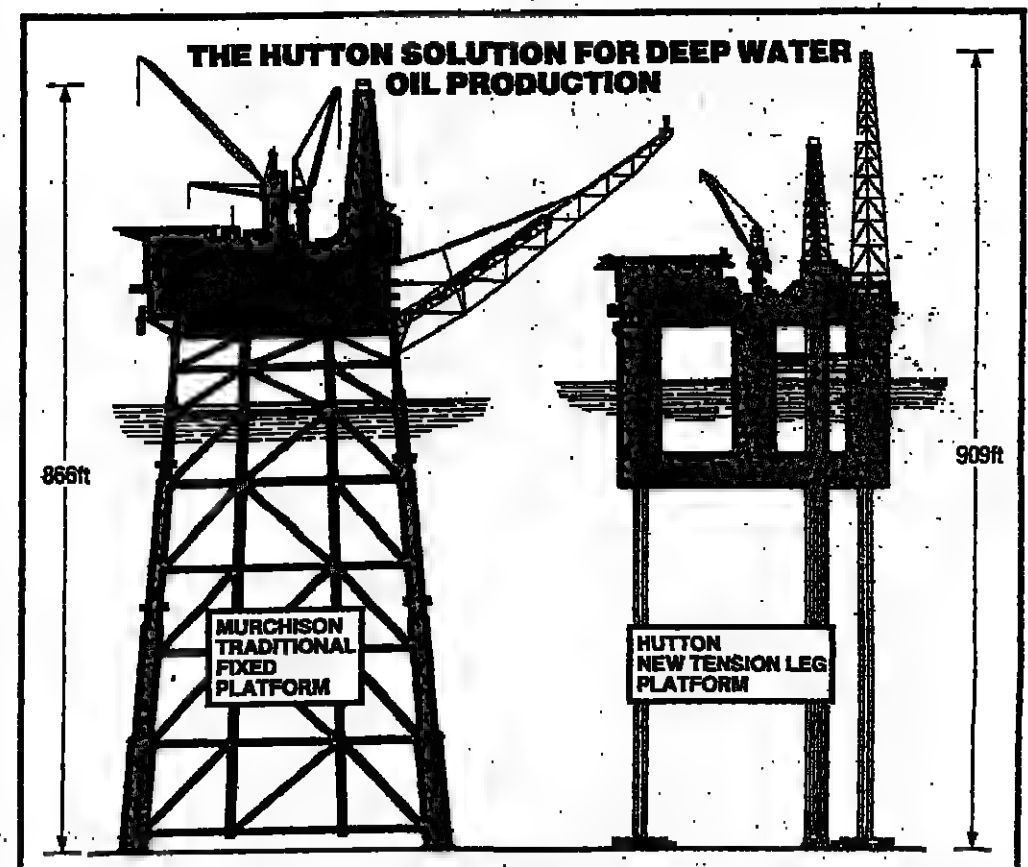
The London Life Association: Mr O. W. Dawson becomes president and Mr W. H. W. Wells has joined the board.

Harvard Business School Club of London: Mr Clive Thomas takes over as president.

Institute of Directors: Mr David Brown, a non-executive director of Fairway Engineering, has been elected chairman of the Greater Manchester branch. Howson F. Devitt & Sons: Mr R. R. Green becomes an assistant director with effect from July 1.

David Young on a British worldbeater

The oilmen's go-anywhere, knockdown sea platform



Saturday August 4 would seem to be the ideal day for a picnic. The London Weather Centre may not guarantee that the weather will be fine, but the oil industry's experts who watch the North Sea calculate that it should be bright, sunny and wind-free.

Conoco has chosen the day to start the final phase of its multi-million pound scheme to install the world's first tension leg oil platform in the North Sea. If the oil company is willing to take the risk on the weather with its £1 billion platform, it is surely worth backing its hunch with a few sandwiches and a chilled bottle of plonk.

The installation of the tension leg platform (TLP) at the predrilled wells on the Hutton field has had its fair share of technical problems and a cost overrun of around 25 per cent.

The Hutton field is 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands in 485 feet of water, a depth which could easily be exploited by a conventional steel jacket with modular production platform.

However, looking to the future when North Sea oil will be brought up from depths of 600 feet and more - Esso is already drilling in 2,100 feet of water west of the Shetlands and Britoil's new semi-submersible drill ship has also been designed for such depths - Conoco decided to develop the TLP concept.

TLPs are basically buoyant production platforms, fully equipped and ready for operation before floating out to the drill site, tied to the seabed by high-tensile steel rods which allow lateral but not vertical movement.

The tension legs, forged from steel in the same way as the barrels for tank guns, can be screwed together in sections which in theory allow the platform to be installed in any depth of water.

The cost of a conventional steel jacket (the oil industry's name for the huge steel framework which is piled into the seabed and which supports the drilling and production equipment) starts to rise to prohibitive limits once it has to cope with more than 600m

depth. Conventional jackets up to 1,300ft have been used in the Gulf of Mexico, but they do not have to cope with the massive storms encountered in the North Sea.

Conoco has calculated that in the 20 years that the Hutton platform will be operating in the North Sea it will be hit by 5.3 million large waves. In North Sea terms large waves are those which tower above a substantial detached house, which cause the BBC to issue a gale warning and which, in engineering terms, shorten the design life of a steel platform.

In theory the Hutton platform could be disconnected from the seabed and moved to another oil field, either in the North Sea or in the Gulf of Mexico or off the coast of China. In practice its rivets and welds will be close to breaking point.

In the year 2005 the Hutton

platform will have earned honourable retirement. Rightfully it should become a museum piece as the first TLP but will probably finish up in the furnaces of Sheffield or Seoul, or become a haven for the mussels and molluscs of the North Sea.

Hutton and the TLP were not initially linked. Conoco found the Hutton oil reserves in 1973 at a time when oil prices did not make them viable - "commercially appealing" was the official phrase.

The decision was taken, the design contracts placed, orders for steel placed and the Department of Energy asked to give its approval to the use of TLP. Highlands Fabricators of Nigg Bay, Cromarty Firth, and McDermott Scotland, of Ardeer, Moray Firth, are two of the main contractors.

The Government watches closely the amount of money

spent with British industry in proportion to expected profits from the field before giving any approval; too much for the oil company and too little for the nation is anathema to the current Conservative regime at the Energy Department as much as it was with Labour.

A technological leap-frogging was greeted with typical enthusiasm by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister. Conoco says that it chose the TLP concept for the soundest of commercial reasons: Hutton would not be profitable under conventional costs.

Inflation took its toll but that, luckily, has been countered by the rise in oil prices. At current world prices Hutton can still be profitable and Britain has earned a branch of technology which it can exploit in the future in the North Sea and which British companies can capitalize on.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.



H. F. Ahmanson & Company

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of California in the United States of America)

Authorised
40,000,000

Shares of Common Stock without par value

*including 374,352 shares reserved for issue

Issued and reserved
for issue at
30th May, 1984
29,147,419

H. F. Ahmanson & Company (the "Company") is a holding company owning subsidiaries principally engaged in the savings and loan business, property and liability insurance, life insurance and real estate-orientated financial services. Total assets of the Company as at 31st December, 1983 were U.S. \$20.2 billion, of which 97% was represented by the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Home Savings of America, F.A., a major United States savings institution operating in California, Florida, Texas, Missouri and Illinois.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the 29,147,419 Shares of Common Stock of the Company issued and reserved for issue.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 10th July, 1984 from:

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
22 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BQ

Laing & Cruickshank

Piercy House,
Cophthall Avenue,
London EC2R 7BE

19th June, 1984

When did you last buy
a car that smelled as good as
this new Ford Granada?

Remember leather upholstery, and that lovely fragrance that greets you when you open the car door? To many people it's the ultimate luxury.

Well today, once again, you can buy a Ford Granada with leather seats. It's the new top of the line Ghia X Executive which is now available in limited numbers; limited because the top grade hides which are supplied by Connolly take over sixty hours each to tan, soften and turn into fully dressed leather.

But, of course, you don't have to buy a Granada with leather seats if you don't want to. Those who prefer cloth will find any of the Ghia X models just as comfortable.

standard too. It's particularly pleasant if you're ever caught in one of those frustrating summer traffic jams.

Then again, you could always open the sun roof. That's electrically operated too. As are the windows. And the heated door mirrors.

But perhaps the greatest luxury the 2.8 litre Granada has is the luxury of power.

No matter what you ask of them, the silky-smooth V6 engines always seem to have so much in reserve that you never feel as if they're having to try very hard.

The ease of driving is assisted by power steering which, though fingertip light at parking speed, still gives you plenty of 'road feel' when you're driving faster.

As you'd expect, the automatic gearbox is standard.

And the suspension, while tuned to smooth your way round town, feels reassuringly firm on the open road.

Meanwhile, there's a splendid display of instruments on the dashboard.

An onboard computer is standard so, among other things, you can monitor your average speed and fuel consumption.

An overhead console houses a row of warning lights which alert you to potential problems like low oil level and worn brake pads.

Few drivers are as well informed.

But rather than read about it, why not drop in to your Ford dealer and experience the Granada first hand. It may well have the most comfortable seats you'll sit in all day.

With or without leather upholstery.

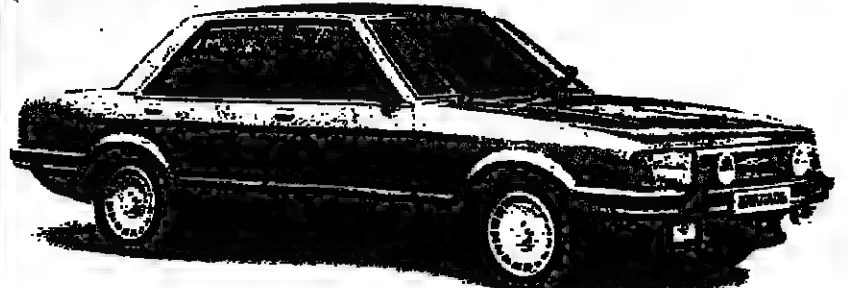
Are you as well informed as the Ford Granada driver? Note the overhead console.

Imagine that you're behind the wheel.

Does the seat position need changing? Easy, it's power-adjusted. So is the front passenger seat.

Does the temperature suit you? If not, you can always turn on the air conditioning. Believe it or not, that's

Driving lights are standard on the Ghia X Executive. Two-tone paint, not shown, is optional at no extra cost.



Ford cares about quality.



● Snapshots from a micro

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by Matthew May

● UK firm's Russian connexion: Page 25

Why two new try-out systems went down



Dr Amdahl: after the high-performance market

By Kevin Pearson
Dr Gene Amdahl's plans to build a high-powered computer to run IBM software became the second recent casualty in the battle for the IBM mainframe market when it was announced last week that it was to be abandoned the project.

A similar plan by Storage Technology, a leader in IBM compatible storage, had already been scrapped. Both companies' projects failed for broadly similar reasons as they attempted to develop proprietary microprocessor technologies and computer architectures for their IBM compatible computers. But Storage Technology's project was always riskier. It was going after the small to middle range of mainframes where profit margins are low and IBM is the low-cost producer. Trilogy was after the high-performance end of the market where profit margins are higher. And it had Dr Amdahl, who designed the System/360 series range of computers, which set IBM on the path to its present position.

In the end, though, both ventures failed because they could not get their chip technology sorted out in time to compete with IBM.

Dr Amdahl had already set up a company to make IBM compatible computers - and it still bears his name. But the market has changed markedly since Dr Amdahl left IBM in 1970 to set up Amdahl Corporation. For one thing, IBM had little competition in its own market in 1970, and it was in the grip of what was to prove the longest running anti-trust case in the history of US commercial legislation.

Today the case has been abandoned and IBM has more competition in its own market from those companies such as

Amdahl which make computers compatible with IBM software programs. So IBM is leaner and more aggressive than it was in 1974 when Amdahl launched its first computer. As a result, product life cycles have fallen considerably from the seven or eight years of the 1960s and 1970s to half that time today.

Computer technology has advanced to the stage where raw computer power is doubling every three or four years. Trilogy hoped to launch a machine at the end of 1984 which would outperform IBM's next, and as yet unannounced, generation of mainframe computers.

To do this, it had to push chip technology a step beyond what computer manufacturers are using today. It first ran into problems late in 1983 and announced its first product delays in January this year. IBM is expected to launch its so-called Sierra series of computers which will replace the present top-line series later this year.

Since January Trilogy has announced two further delays and a complete product rethink. About three weeks before the project was abandoned, it announced it would deliver a less powerful machine in 1987. By that time IBM is already expected to be prepared to replace the presently unannounced Sierra series.

Trilogy's dilemma was clear: it could not harness its advanced chip technology in time to give itself a market advantage over IBM.

Trilogy is continuing to develop its microprocessor technology and has not completely ruled out the prospect of entering the computer market. Initially it will look for new applications for that technology, but it is not expected to be commercially available until 1986.

While politicians and industrialists consider the conclusions of the Economic Summit report on technology and employment which called on the Summit nations to develop a more effective policy for encouraging high technology trade, the House of Commons this week is to debate Britain's information-technology policies. The Government-owned semiconductor company, Immos, is to receive particular attention.

Such policies are crucial to the successful expansion of Britain's electronic sector, which still has a trade deficit each year measured in billions of pounds. The National Economic Development Council has often called the Government's attention to it - but with little success.

President Mitterrand of France two years ago needed little convincing and set up cooperative projects on technology with the Summit countries in the wake of the Versailles conference. The United States as the host of the subsequent Summit at Williamsburg in 1983, endorsed that commitment to cooperation in technology. That rhetoric was soon to disappear as the US Department of Commerce made attempts to force Europe to seek American permission before re-exporting US technology to Eastern Europe.

The offended the Europeans. The technology Summit report of last week made little attempt to disguise its criticisms of the American intransigence and is an issue which is to be considered this year.

It concluded: "The possible military application of high-technology components, products and production knowhow, and the lead in these products and technologies enjoyed particularly by Summit countries, has persuaded governments of the need for effective controls over the destination of such products and production technologies."

"Nevertheless, scientific progress, technological innovation and economic development can be maintained only if we continue to exchange scientific and technological information and encourage trade among ourselves to the greatest possible extent."

The summit conclusion underlines the fears that have existed in Europe for the last decade - that dependence on US technology without a proper indigenous industry would be economically and industrially dangerous. It was with such fears in mind that the microchip company Immos was created. A microelectronics infrastructure would be created in Britain able

to produce advanced designs for its information technology industry, thus ensuring that British companies would not be starved of vital semiconductor components nor dependent on foreign supply.

It is fitting therefore in the wake of the London Summit that MPs debate the future of the government-owned microchip company. Attempts to sell parts of it have aroused the interest of British Telecom, Plessey, Thorn-EMI and the American AT & T over the last few years. The government

Government technology initiatives so far read like a litany of disappointments.

● Immos, created by the previous Labour government in 1979 has attracted little active support or funding from industry ministers.

● Cable television, the ultimate product from the high-technology dream factory in Whitehall was to be given a new lease of life in 1982. Ministers inspired by the thought of recasting Britain and realising the "wired society" before the French of the Germans gave the technology every encouragement. There would be computers in homes linked to offices, banks, databanks... the promises were endless. The idea was given even more respectability by a report prepared for the Cabinet Office by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP).

Consortia fought for franchises to operate multichannel cable television services. Now the winners, complaining of a change in the law on leasing want to be given allowances - some want development grants to help their ventures. Supporting them with public money may do little to stimulate the British information technology industry.

● Telecommunications. In the past three years the British telecommunications market was to be transformed through liberalization and that meant competition being encouraged to supply services and equipment. There is now only one carrier, Mercury, able to offer telephone services in competition with British Telecom. No other competitor's licence is to be awarded until 1990. British Telecom still remains the dominant supplier of equipment in the market. Attempts by the British telecommunication manufacturers to convince government that BT should only be the guardian of the network have failed.

● Education. The cuts were not meant to affect engineering or technology graduate education. In fact the numbers of these graduates in the last three years have been reduced by 9 per cent. Industry and education ministers are desperately trying to find a solution to the critical shortage of engineers and technicians in Britain.

Before Britain attends the next Economic Summit it should get its strategy on information technology correct. Maybe by then it will be more than just the rhetoric it has been in the past. The debate this week might help.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

vacillated over injecting the last £25m into the company, bringing its funds and allowances from the public purse to over £100m. Attempts to interest the City in finding the project in exchange for equity have not been successful.

Why? The answer is that the Government isn't sure what part the company should play in its blueprint for Britain's information-technology industry.

Better way of taking blood pressure?

Some doctors now believe that computerized measurements of blood pressure are better than the traditional methods we are familiar with. The computer method is becoming more attractive to the medical profession because it eliminates most of the observer error by a harassed doctor. In the past, arguments against such "newfangled" devices were directed at the cost and possible inaccuracies based on work with early machines.

But a new survey carried out by the Medical Research Council's Mild Hypertension Unit has found the computerized system to be satisfactory. And the unit admits that the diagnosis of high blood



'Fifty copies, please Miss Pringle'

safeguard, some doctors believe, because at present a patient can be put on drugs on the basis of one reading by the GP.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Competition winners

The winners of The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition, which closed last Friday, will be announced in Computer Horizons on Tuesday July 3. The judges will include Cecil Marks as chairman, who is a former president of the British Computer Society, Gerald Lloyd Williams, who as a regional

representative of the ACT Apolco, will be holding meetings at the biennial international conference of the society for Computers and Law at the University of Warwick from July 10-12.

Mixed meeting

Several computer user groups will be holding meetings at the biennial international conference of the society for Computers and Law at the University of Warwick from July 10-12.

Various countries will present papers on subjects such as local area networks, information retrieval, and electronic publishing. User groups holding meetings include those for ACT 1, AIM, Burroughs SOLACS, Oyez, Olivetti and Systeme. Exhibitors include British Telecom, Burroughs, Philips and Olivetti. The event is open to anyone interested in the application of information technology to law. More details 0235-834988.

● Contributors - Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Alan Lewis.

Titans clash over the PC market

Boston
Telecommunications giant AT & T and computer giant IBM appear set for a head-on clash over the lucrative American personal-computer market although the real victims could be smaller manufacturers.

Market analysts say ATT, the country's biggest telecommunications company, is widely expected to break into the market in the near future, possibly by the end of the month. The effect of the ensuing crunch with IBM, the world's largest computer maker, could hurt smaller competitors, more, including Apple, the number-two PC manufacturer.

AT & T's offering is almost certain to be the Italian company Olivetti's M-24, or portable M-21, which is already on sale in Europe, the analysts say. AT & T holds a 25 per cent stake in Olivetti. Last month executives of the Italian company said AT & T had agreed to distribute \$250m (about £178m) worth of its office products in the US.

financial clout and public recognition.

IBM last week announced that it would cut prices by between 18 and 23 per cent. One financial analyst in the US, Douglas Cuyne, even suggested this may have been in part to make AT & T's entrance more difficult. But other analysts say a launch would probably put more pressure on the many manufacturers of IBM-compatible systems than on IBM itself.

If AT & T offers an attractive price, buyers who may be reluctant to invest in a product made by a little-known company in an industry which has had more than its share of failures could see AT & T as the best alternative to IBM. It is also suggested that since IBM is well established among corporate users, AT & T would probably have its "biggest success" with smaller businesses, traditionally the customers of Apple.

Apple has already said it does not plan any price cuts in response. If AT & T comes into the market at 10 to 15 per cent below Apple, there could well be a price war in the "microcom-

and last you bit non W
as boog as bellame last us
Cibus O byol was an

OPTOELECTRONICS

Way back in 1918, Hitachi was developing ways of using electricity to connect people with each other and the information they needed. Those early telephones, telegraphs, wire cable, and electronic message boards. The legacy of those early communications technologies for much of our modern communications capacity.

A marriage of light and lightning

Today, the results of Hitachi research into the field of optoelectronics are in use all around you. Optical fibre networks that link such previously separate functions as computing, copying, telephoning and facsimile transmission. Railway control systems employing infrared signals to relay information about passenger flow and route traffic. Light emitting diodes for home appliances.

Our optoelectronics research powers of light and electricity to work together, multi-faceted devices that enhance our lives. From energy conservation to the way we communicate, we are constantly developing new and better ways to use light and electricity.

The best of worlds is yet to come

Our vision of the future includes trans-oceanic optical cable carrying hundreds of thousands of light-encoded messages daily. Computerized automobiles with all operations controlled through optical wiring. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of light, sound, motion, display tubes and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a brighter future. We've made a commitment for 4 years as part of our partnership with you to share our knowledge through education.

WE BELIEVE OPTOELECTRONICS LIGHTS THE WAY TO THE INFORMATION AGE

HITACHI

Computer Appointments

EQUINOX

COMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD

Due to the escalating demand for our multi-user multi-processing microcomputer systems we require

EXPERIENCED COMPUTER SALESPERSONS

Basic £12K pa. Realistic first year earnings £25K plus company car & other benefits.

For immediate interview ring Alan Livingston on 01-729 4460 or send cv to:-

EQUINOX COMPUTER SYSTEMS LTD
16 Anning Street
London EC2A 3HB

PRODUCTION OF MICROS R & D and Production appointments

Our clients in Croydon are very progressive manufacturers of business micros and peripherals. After four years the keynotes of the business are a strong and successful base of R&D and ongoing technical support; consistently fast volume growth in a competitive market; some impressive major names as customers and collaborators; solid backing from venture capital sources; emerging 'large company' attitudes and ambitions. They wish to appoint two managers to strengthen their R&D and production capability.

PRODUCTION DIRECTOR

The products are contract manufactured by a large group and the job is to take overall control of this important interface. Responsibility is to oversee all aspects of production, quality control and purchasing for both existing and new products. The successful candidate will be a practical organiser with a compatible personal style, management experience in an appropriate product environment, and will be keen to have a high degree of involvement at all levels.

R&D PROJECT MANAGERS

The R&D activity is a separate company with a complex mix of hardware and software projects for both internal and external customers and there is a need to ensure that this work is properly planned and controlled. The successful candidate will be able to apply project control techniques, highlighting decisions required and will have the ability to direct and motivate a team of project leaders in a computing development environment.

For both appointments the target salary is around £17K with normal benefits. Please write in personal confidence with CV to Terry Turner

TERRY TURNER & COMPANY LTD.
RECRUITMENT & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
35 DOVER STREET LONDON W1X 3RA 01-491 7800

FUTURE
COMPUTERS

FLETCHER DENNYS

Fletcher Denny has achieved dramatic growth by taking a mainframe suppliers approach to selling and providing total support to IBM, Apple and Olivetti Micro Computer Clients.

Our customers are within both industry and the Public Sector, most being household names with a high level of computer skill and expertise. We are looking for D.P. Professionals to communicate and work at the same level as our clients.

If you have the right qualities and a desire to progress with an established aggressive systems house, write to:

Jim Odell or Nigel Stone,

FLETCHER DENNYS

York House, Great West Road
Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AB
Tel: 01-560 7331

KUWAIT OIL TANKER CO. S.A.K.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, S.A.K., a subsidiary of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation operates a total of 23 modern crude, product, L.P.G. and L.N.G. tankers, a local gas distribution network, a ships agency and a drycargo freight forwarding division, with the head office situated in the city of Kuwait. A vacancy now exists in the strategic corporate planning group for the position of:

SENIOR ANALYST

who, in close co-operation with other departments, can propose and initiate new projects and activities within the company policy of future expansion and diversification, as well as improving the efficiency of the present operation of the company.

The successful candidate should preferably be 30-40 years of age, possess a university degree, and practical experience in shipbroking and/or ship management, particularly in the oil tanker markets. A proven record of written presentations, extensive knowledge of the various shipping markets and an analytical, creative mind is required. Free modern housing, car, school allowances, annual leave passage are provided together with excellent salary and other benefits.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to or telephoning Mr George Bessada during office hours at:

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.

London Office

80 New Bond Street

London, W.1.

Tel: 01-491 4000

For further information, please contact Mr. B. Ronneberg on telephone 2445371 Kuwait.

Your future is staring you in the face



SOFTWARE DESIGN / SUPPORT

£8K - £15K

LONDON

Our clients is a major UK systems company with turnover growing at 33% per annum. It provides a stimulating environment for software professionals. The company develops and markets the UK's leading relational database management product. Increased market penetration and continued product enhancement has led to a requirement for additional staff:

SOFTWARE DESIGNERS

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS

to design and develop new database products.

- Good FORTRAN

- Operating systems experience

- High level language experience desirable

to advise clients and support sales

- Experience of database systems

- Technical programming background

- Good interpersonal skills

Salaries: £8K - £15K plus optional bonus scheme

Benefits: generous, including relocation

If you are ambitious, preferably a graduate, telephone or write quoting reference 10/16 to:

SUPPORT

CONSULTANTS

Location: Central London

AGB Recruitment

173 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9QG. Telephone: 01-235 9891

Vacancies are open to both male and female applicants.

A member of the AGB Group of companies

MICROCOMPUTER PROFESSIONALS

In 1976 the Biteshop opened Britain's very first computer store. Today the Biteshop is acknowledged as the UK's leading chain of specialist computer centres. Success breeds success and soon we will be launching new business centres in Bristol and Leeds, while continuing our policy of expansion at our current locations in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton. We are now looking to fill the following key vacancies with qualified and experienced computer professionals.

■ Sales Executives - £20K & Sierra 1.6L - nationwide

With a proven track record of selling business computer systems into commerce and industry, your determination will be matched only by your potential to succeed. While we are one of the largest IBM PC dealers, our product portfolio includes personal, portable, desk top and modular systems so experience of a wide range of application software is essential. These are exciting career opportunities for ambitious sales executives who not only understand business applications but also have the ability to match product features and benefits to customer needs. The generous salary package includes realistic OTE of £20K p.a. with no upper limit + Sierra 1.6L.

■ Customer Service Executives - £2-£11K - Glasgow, Southampton, Bristol & Leeds.

We pride ourselves on our expertise and professionalism. Supporting our customers with both pre and after sales technical advice is a vital part of the service we offer. You will currently be working with micros, minis or mainframes, with a detailed knowledge of both single user and multi-user operating systems, and have experience of a wide range of business application software packages. As a good all rounder you will also be supporting our sales team with advice and help and enjoy configuring systems in situ and commissioning them at customer sites. Obviously you will like dealing with people and handling customer enquiries and your job satisfaction will come from seeing a good job well done.

■ Training Instructors - Negotiable - nationwide

You will probably already be running courses and be working for a professional training department/company in the computer industry. We firmly believe customer training is an essential ingredient for the successful installation of any computer system. Organising systems and appreciation courses both in store and at customer sites, you will have a good understanding of standard commercial applications and a good knowledge of microcomputer systems.

■ Branch Managers - £25K + Sierra 2.0GL - Bristol & Leeds

With a proven track record of sales management within the computer industry, you will also have had experience of managing a profit centre and motivating staff at all levels. Aged 25-35, with a good technical knowledge of microcomputer systems and related business software, you will enjoy the challenge of setting up and running 'your' own business and managing it successfully. Although the final salary package will depend on branch profitability, you can expect your first year's OTE to exceed £25K - with no upper limit + Sierra 2.0GL.

As part of the Comant Group of companies you are assured of big company benefits which include both profit sharing and pension schemes. Whilst interviews will be held locally, please write for an information pack - giving full personal details and career history - to:

Peter King
Managing Director
The Biteshop Ltd.
Head Office
Grove House
Little Poxon
Huntingdon,
Cambs, PE29 4EL
Tel (0450)218812

THE BITESHOP
BUSINESS CENTRES

• London • Birmingham • Glasgow
• Manchester • Nottingham • Southampton
opening soon in Bristol and Leeds.

A member of the Comant group of companies

Software & Hardware Engineers CALIFORNIA to £52,000 pa

We are acting on behalf of several major U.S. Corporations who are interested in meeting U.K. and European Engineers with relevant degrees plus several years experience in one of more of the following areas:-

UNIX internals
Communications
LSI/VLSI Chip Design
Knowledge Engineering
MVS or VM internals
C.A.E.
Test Generators
Simulators

Salaries will be in a range from £25,000 depending on experience. Full relocation and immigration assistance will be provided. Comprehensive C.V.'s should be sent to the address below quoting reference no. LC/126.

£12-£30,000

EXCEPTIONAL SOFTWARE PROFESSIONALS

*Data Communications
*Distributed Processing

*Electronic Point-of-Sale
*Office Automation

DATA CONNECTION supplies

*communications (SNA, OSI) software, services and consultancy to the world's major computer manufacturers.

*Electronic Point-of-Sale software, services and consultancy to the world's major retailers.

We require people of exceptional ability to join our fifty strong team operating in the UK and US. The company's rapid growth provides excellent career opportunities in software development, management and consultancy. Successful candidates will have outstanding ability, experience and skills in at least one of the following areas:

*Software Design

*Programming of Complex Low-Level Systems

*Implementation Team Leadership

*Project and Man Management

In addition preference will be given to applicants with a sound business awareness who are readily able to communicate their ideas. First class applicants will be offered an impressive starting salary and benefits package. Future remuneration will be in line with contribution to the company's success and will not be constrained by formal salary scales.

Please write, enclosing curriculum vitae, to: Ian S Ferguson, DATA CONNECTION LIMITED, Ross House, Shirley, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6SN.

DATA CONNECTION LIMITED

ANNOUNCING A DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS!

NPI

It pays to work with experts

Due to the tremendous reception from its users for the first stage of its database and on-line systems, National Provident Institution, a leading life assurance company, is under pressure for further early implementations.

The Company, based at TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a pleasant location in the Kent countryside about 35 miles South of London is upgrading its Honeywell GCOS 8 dual processor.

Future development plans include a Minicomputer network and distributed Minis, and to meet these planned objectives, the Company requires additional experienced people to complement its existing professional team.

SENIOR PROGRAMMERS **£12,000 Package**
3 years commercial Cobol programming experience, preferably with a knowledge of on-line systems.

PROGRAMMERS **£10,300 Package**
18 months commercial Cobol programming experience. Career prospects are good and the excellent pay and benefits package which the Company offers, makes this an outstanding opportunity for you.

- ★ LOW COST MORTGAGE
- ★ RELOCATION ASSISTANCE
- ★ NON CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME
- ★ FLEX-TIME
- ★ 5% ANNUAL BONUS
- ★ HONEYWELL TRAINING
- ★ FREE PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT (PPP)
- ★ MODERN OFFICES
- ★ PERMANENT HEALTH INSURANCE
- ★ GENEROUS LUNCHEON ALLOWANCE

Interested, then contact:

Computant Limited,
Recruitment Agency, 14 Mount Pleasant,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
Telephone (0892) 35712/3/4
24 hour answerphone
A MEMBER OF COMPUTANT HOLDINGS LTD.

Computant

Commercial Management

Software and Systems

London based

£15K - £19K

Logica, a leading independent British systems company, has established a record of rapid, controlled and sound financial performance with an annual turnover last year of £42 million.

We provide a range of applied research, consultancy, software design and implementation services and products. The market sectors in which we operate contain an impressive list of UK and international clients.

As a result of the continued and rapid growth of Logica's business, our Commercial Department is seeking people to strengthen its operations. You would be concerned with the integrity of sales proposals and the assurance of the technical and commercial viability of Logica's projects and products. There would also be an involvement with legal and quality assurance functions which support the Department's activities.

We invite applications from professionals with business or project management experience, gained within a software and systems environment.

Candidates with skills in tendering and contracting, project appraisal and the application of quality assurance techniques would be of particular interest to us.

Successful applicants can look forward to a challenging and rewarding career with Logica. We offer a competitive salary, a range of attractive benefits and an enthusiastic and professional working atmosphere.

Please contact Julia Santen on 01-637 9111 Ext: 2586 for an application form or write to her at Logica UK Limited, 64 Newman Street, London W1A 4SE quoting ref: QA/L.

logica

British firm reveals its Soviet link-up

A British firm, Quest Automation, is involved in developing advanced computer systems in the Soviet Union despite rising US displeasure over the West's actual exports, in the form of hardware, or the transfer of less tangible ideas, or software, to the Eastern Block.

Now Quest has revealed that, since 1982, it has been jointly developing computer-aided design (CAD) systems together with the Soviet Ministry of Automation, or Minpriborg. The company intends to market CAD systems for manufacturing, building and general design together with the largest Soviet computer firm, Elektrotehnika.

A US Customs Department official said in London that though trade with the Eastern Block was legal for some computers, "when you get into the area of

information or software it's like trying to catch smoke."

The Americans' subsequent attempts to influence the affairs of British computer firms has created a major political row. Jim McShane, an assistant attaché in the Customs Department, said that the US "never intended to stop legal trade," but added that when it came to the information contained within software, or computer programs, it was difficult to define infringements.

The Soviet's are not only keen to catch up but also to work alongside and to trade in the predominantly western computer industry. Tony Ebel, Quest's managing director, described how two of his staff were working with Minpriborg, in

Moscow, on their next CAD system. He said: "I think there are plenty of opportunities for UK companies to expand their relationships with the Soviet Union and to find success."

Rather unusually, the next computer systems on which Quest's CAD software works were actually designed with the Eastern block in mind. It was designed to fit in with the Cocom - the West's coordinating committee on computer export rules, Mr Ebel said. "We started with what was permissible and designed a computer to fit."

Quest does realize that its close relationship with the Soviets could bring problems in the future. The Soviets are now trying to move from the old-fashioned, 16-bit FPD11 computers forwards to DEC's latest 32-bit VAX range of equipment.

Switching off to switch on

Database is a much misused computer term, usually by those who should know better. You can buy so-called database programs that cost a few pounds and run on home machines, or spend £395 plus VAT for dBase II, the American system which claims to be the most popular database in the world. Naturally enough, the difference is astonishing.

A database is, in the words of Robert A. Byers, the author of two key dBase volumes (*Everyman's Database Primer* and *dBase II For Every Business*, both published by Ashton-Tate), "a collection of information organized and presented to serve a specific purpose" - very much like a phone directory or an address book, or a ledger of sales and purchases.

The very cheap and basic databases usually offer you an on-screen form with several categories, to which you can assign names, and the ability to perform totals or sub-totals and extract information from a record for a specific purpose. A somewhat simple example would be a file of household bills which would, for instance, allow you to extract every account relating to, say, gas, or every bill which came to more than £50 over a certain period.

The most fundamental of databases should be able to



David Hewson turns his attention to database programs for a micro and asks whether they are as easy to use as the ads claim

handle these functions (though I have seen a few which cannot, and are little more than an electronic notebook, performing a task which would be much simpler with pen and paper).

On the other hand, dBase II offers you nothing more than a single green dot when you insert it into your system. Can this really be from the same company which produces Wordstar, the word processing program that chucks half a screen of intimidating advice in front of you when you begin?

The difference is that Wordstar, for all its little idiosyncrasies, is a fairly obvious adaptation of a familiar mechanical function, that of the typewriter. dBase II takes the computer user into unknown territory, and with nothing but a dot to help him. The manual was excellent on describing each of the program's functions, but hopeless at interrelating them, so I remained fairly ignorant of its powers until I held of the Ashton-Tate books mentioned earlier.

Their arrival destroyed the illusion which was checking my development. dBase II is not a database in the sense that it will turn out ready-made forms - like the pages of an address book - for your every purpose. It is actually a computer language - in other words a means of programming the machine, which is used to design those forms and manipulate the information entered through them to your own exact requirements, and not those of some prepackaged device.

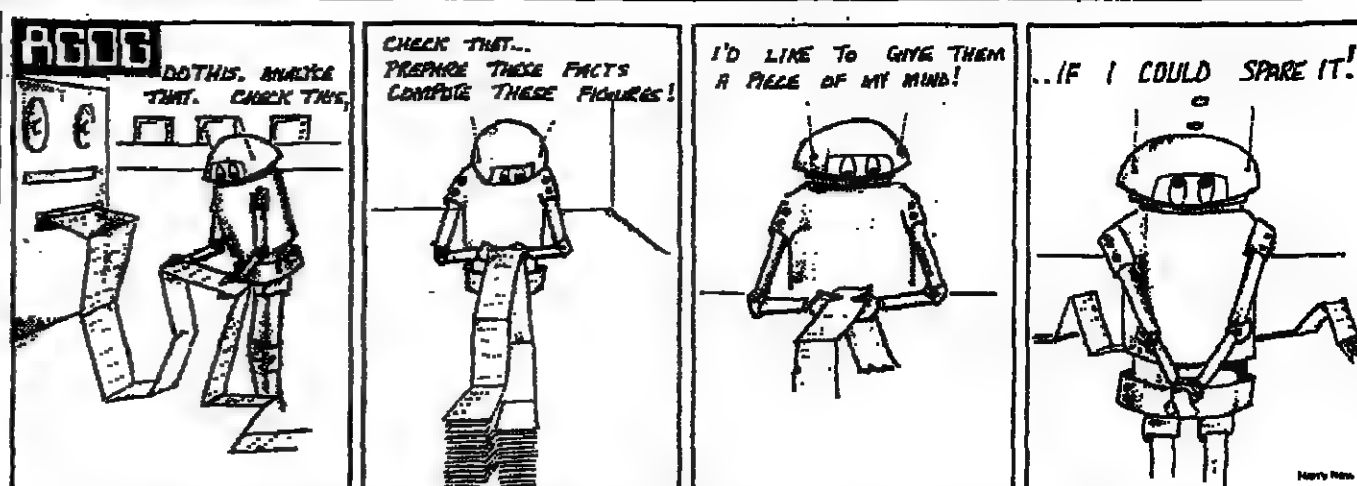
Byers hits the problem right on the head when he says that the best way to think about using dBase II is to switch off your keyboard and retire to some quiet place with a pen, a notebook and the necessary volumes.

A simple example of a useful function is that of a journalist's contacts book. These are an ideal subject for a simple database. To mimic the way such things are organized at the moment, we would probably have four categories, or fields as

they are known in the business: the name of an organization, the name of an individual in that organization, a work telephone number, and a home telephone number. Pour your existing contacts book into such a scheme and you could pull out the relevant entry either by asking for "Smith, R. H.", or, if you wanted everyone of that ilk, just plain "Smith". Equally, you could pull out every entry for "National Coal Board" contained in the records.

Let's add two new fields to our file: category and location. The first will have to be standardized - in other words, you can't enter the NCB under the category of "Coal" and the National Union of Mineworkers under "Mining" or the thing will fall apart. For the second, we'll work on the county council regions.

In the event of an emergency, newspapers need a string of telephone numbers instantly. To deal with this, let's create, not a file, but a command called "Emergency". When we call on this, by typing in, say "Emergency W. Yorks", it will automatically pull out the telephone numbers for everyone we might need in the region. Put all of this on one of the new Apricots with a hard disk and you have the fastest newsdesk in Fleet Street for under £3,000.



Geoff Wheelwright reports on the magic of integrated software in the office

Five new ones for the UK

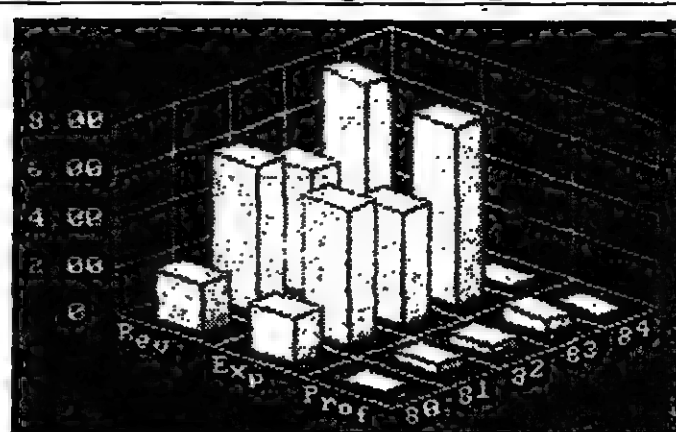
The latest fashion in software for microcomputers is "integration". By the end of next month five major such packages will be on the UK market, each including at least a word-processor, database and a spreadsheet.

Putting such programs together is not new - it is the way these bundled programs "talk" to one another that has generated such an interest in integration.

Integrated software is distinguished by the ability of the package to take information generated in one program and use it in several others without a lot of fiddling around preparing that information so it can be "read" by the other programs.

Let's say for example, you were preparing a company report that was going to include detailed profit-and-loss predictions, a list of all the company's holdings broken down by value, graphic representations of the company's financial position and a report on the company's continuing projects.

If you were to use a computer to accomplish this task without using integrated software, you would have to prepare the



Integrating software: the latest development

profit-and-loss predictions with a spreadsheet program, the list of company holdings sorted by value using a database program, the graphic representations with a business graphics program and the report on company projects with a word-processor.

You would also have to create a new "data file" in each of these programs which would probably not be compatible with the other. This would mean having to print each of the files out to a printer and combine them into a single report collating the resulting pieces of paper.

With a properly integrated software system, you could write the whole report using one package. You would first prepare your financial predictions on the spreadsheet, then take those figures into the

business graphics "module" and prepare graphs, switch into the word-processor insert the spreadsheet work and graphs, pull in your sorted list of company holdings and write the report on company projects using the word-processor.

Integrated software is seen by many to be the next major step in the coming of age of computer software. Software started life as a product written by programmers and largely understandable only to programmers. The demands of the marketplace soon dictated that programs be made simple and easy to use. For a long time, this unfortunately meant that such programs were also pretty limited - the logic being that if a program was easy to use it did not have many features. That demand for simple yet

powerful programs was undoubtedly one of the things that led to the development of the current crop of integrated software packages.

There are at least five major integrated software packages due out by the end of July:

● **Symphony** - A long-awaited integrated software package from Lotus, who became one of the most successful personal computer software companies in the US last year by chalking up record sales for their Lotus 1-2-3 financial analysis package. Symphony is fully integrated to the point where you can change from working inside the database to working inside the spreadsheet - using the same data. Symphony will initially be only available for the Compaq and IBM Personal Computers and will sell for £550.

● **Appleworks** - Apple's own £175 integrated software suite for the Apple II, IIe and IIfx.

● **Open Access** - A £495 integrated suite comprising word-processor, database, spreadsheet, business graphics, time management and communications modules.

● **Decision Manager** - Peachtree Software's £625 integrated suite for the IBM Personal Computer.

● **Framework** - A £495 integrated software suite. The package will also include some form of ideas processing capability - the ability to spot relationships between ideas within a document.

Computer Appointments

PG USER

Organised in conjunction with PG User Magazine.

The 1984 PG User Show

Gunard International Hotel, Hammersmith, London W6

Open July 3rd & 4th - 10am-6pm

July 5th - 10am-4.30pm

Want to know what's available in the rapidly expanding IBM PC Market? Come and see all the latest developments under one roof at the 1984 PG User Show.

Just register at the door and entrance is FREE! All you need to know about IBM Personal Computing.

Software Engineering

Software Engineering

No longer the soft option, but an exciting challenge to your innovative skills.

With the rapidly increasing sophistication of microprocessor applications, software engineering is now one of the fastest growing and most technically and intellectually stimulating areas of technology around today.

And nowhere is there more scope to play a major role in developing software science to its limit than at Burroughs Livingston, where we produce a wide range of top selling computerised document processing equipment - among the most advanced of its kind anywhere.

Rapidly evolving applications for our products means that we need to maintain our position as leaders in innovative research and development. We are now looking for additional software specialists to join teams working in such areas as Datacom, Evaluation and Firmware. Men and women up to Section Head level (minimum 8 years relevant experience) as well as Senior Programmers (minimum 5 years relevant experience) who can make a very real and positive contribution to our future success in a fast expanding development environment, particularly:

DATAKOM Section Head

This role will involve co-ordinating the design and implementation of communication protocols with other members of the development team. It will also carry responsibility for supervising a team, co-ordinating resources and participating in long term planning and evaluation of future datacom development.

A degree or equivalent is required together with knowledge of poll/select protocol and preferably SNA.

Write with details of your experience (stating which position interests you) quoting reference T1 to Brian Slatery, Burroughs, Simpson Parkway, Kilton Campus, Livingston, West Lothian EH54 7AZ, Scotland, or telephone Livingston (0506) 414111.

EVALUATION Section Head

To manage a small team working on software design verification and evaluation of completed systems. Also the development and design of test tools and performance evaluation. A degree level qualification is required and a background in firmware would also be useful.

FIRMWARE Section Head

To manage a small team engaged in the development of firmware and I/O systems to support real time applications. It will also involve liaison with hardware engineering on the development of interface and the customisation of systems for specific user requirements. A minimum of a degree level qualification is required.

Opportunities also exist for staff at Programmer level in the above areas. Relevant experience with at least a degree level qualification are required.

So, take a hard look at your software career: if you are not making the progress you think you deserve and are ready to develop your specialist skills, join us here at Burroughs Livingston.

We can offer you a highly competitive salary and the sort of benefits you'd expect from a leader in the industry, including assistance with relocation to this particularly pleasant area of Central Scotland.

The route into International Real-time Banking Systems

Consultants

£16-20K plus car

We would like to hear from you if you are a highly experienced consultant from either a Sales Support or User background within a Banking environment. Alternatively if you have extensive International Banking experience and you are looking for a move into the computer industry then call us for further information.

You will play a leading role in evaluating, planning and presenting turnkey solutions to UK and overseas clients.

Ref: T500

Implementation Project Managers

£13-18K plus car

To qualify for these vital roles, you should be able to demonstrate experience in client management, and the implementation and control of major Banking projects. You may be required to work internationally for short and medium periods, ensuring the successful implementation of systems at client installations.

Ref: T501

Knight

01-491 4706

24 Hours

Knight Computer Services Ltd

14 Old Park Lane, London W1Y 4NL

..Better value at any rate.

Analyst/Programmers

£12-16K plus car (negotiable)

A number of positions are available for experienced Analyst/Programmers with a sound knowledge of International Banking projects. You will be engaged in a support function and this includes the design and programming of real time applications. Of particular interest, will be a programming background in a DEC/VAX environment.

Ref: T502

Return to (no stamp required)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Post to: _____

Sales Executives Advanced Communications Systems On Target Sales - £35,000 + Car

SPL International is one of the world's leading suppliers of software products based on Tandem NonStop Computer Systems. Due to the continued success of our ADS 365 range of Message Switches, and the recent acquisition of a major Electronic Funds Transfer system, our Communications Products Division requires Sales Executives with a proven track record who are seeking a challenging and rewarding career. These posts will require some degree of international travel, and successful candidates will have experience of negotiating six figure contracts.

Electronic Funds Transfer

SPL markets and supports the acclaimed TYME II EFT/ETPOS System which currently runs 5 of the top 10 shared networks in the USA. The person we are looking for will have experience of selling EFT/POS systems to the financial and/or retail sectors; experience with Tandem or other Fault Tolerant hardware would be a distinct advantage. This position offers the opportunity to get in on the ground floor and to rise to the position of Sales Manager.

SPL International
London Manchester Abingdon Brussels Milan Stockholm Zurich

Message Switching

The ADS 365 range of Message Switches and Telex Management Systems are well proven products on Tandem NonStop computers, the market leaders in Fault Tolerant technology, and have a world-wide installation base. To fill our requirement, you should have at least 2 years experience of selling large Telex or other store and forward switches to banks, airlines or other large organisations.

For further details of either of these positions, contact: Bill Lang or Dick White - Telephone: 01-636 7833. SPL International, 12-14 Windmill St, London W1P 1HF

FOOTBALL

Robson round in a circle only to come back to square one

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Santiago

Bobby Robson has gone round in a huge South American circle. He has travelled thousands of miles across the Continent over the last fortnight and the answers to his problems remain as elusive as Ronnie Biggs. He is now going back to where he started when he began his journey towards Mexico and the next World Cup.

The tour has not been a failure. Far from it. Robson cannot out-hustle so many novices that he had no right to expect anything other than three defeats. The opening victory over Brazil in the famous Maracanã Stadium was, therefore, much more than an historic occasion. It lifted everyone's spirits.

The subsequent loss in Uruguay and the draw here in Chile lowered them to a more realistic level. It is important to remember, after all, that all three opponents were far below full strength that they might as well have been called reserves.

So, Robson could add, might his own representatives.

Shilton, Bryan Robson and Watkins are genuine internationals. The rest of the squad that he brought with him, as well as those

who were not, are good enough. But apart from those two, the other two around are Watford, Southampton, and Callaghan, of Watford. If the flank players are not right, then the 4-2-4 formation cannot be either.

He admitted yesterday that he would not have picked the same team for a World Cup qualifying match. In September against East Germany, the last remaining direct game. He is a good competitor, a good tourist, and a very good player who would never let me down. He has put himself on the list of possibilities over the next two years during the World Cup qualifying games.

Robson: powerless to improve the quality

that were unavailable, are flawed in one way or another. Either their potential has yet to be fulfilled or their ability falls short of the required standard.

England's manager may have a wide field of choices but he can do nothing to improve the quality. At least, through adversity, he has been given the opportunity to look at promising youngsters such as Fenwick, Watson, Hately and Allen. But for injuries, none of them would have been selected.

In Robson's end-of-term report, Fenwick has emerged as the most likely candidate for the immediate future. He has improved with each game. He is a good competitor, a good tourist, and a very good player who would never let me down. He has put himself on the list of possibilities over the next two years during the World Cup qualifying games.

Robson feels that Watson, Fenwick's central defensive partner from Norwich City, needs to "develop his ground work". Solid and steady, he made only one glaring error in four and a half hours and that, curiously enough, hap-

France's Brazilian blend

Paris (Reuters). A win for Yugoslavia over France in the European Cup today would be something of a surprise, equivalent to say, the English team beating Brazil in the 1970 World Cup.

In their two European Championship games so far, the Yugoslavs have not scored a goal and have conceded seven. Todor Veselinovic, their manager, has succeeded in stress and exhaustion and was admitted to hospital after the 5-0 defeat by Denmark.

France have established themselves as favourites to win the

ATHLETICS

Lewis step nearer Owens feat

By Pat Butcher

Carl Lewis took one more step towards emulating Jesse Owens's feat of winning four gold medals at the same Olympic Games (in 1936) when his win in the United States 100 metres final in Berlin today earned him selection for the short sprint and the 4 + 100 metres relay in Los Angeles this summer.

Lewis's time of 10.06 sec was all the more remarkable because he ran into a 2.4 metres per second headwind. Calvin Smith, the world record holder at 9.93 sec, was the first casualty of the first three policy, but his time on the last lap, in 10.9 sec, gained him the last spot in the relay. Lewis has the 200 metres and long jump to come later this week.

James Moses, none of whose predecessors can justifiably be compared with him, won his semi-final of the 400 metres hurdles - his 101st successive victory - in 47.58 sec, a time only he has beaten. But Danny Harris, 18 years old, in finishing second to Moses, ran a world junior best of 48.02 sec.

Steve Overt and Zola Budd are unlikely to face strong opposition in the Miss Form Club in Birmingham. Miss Budd is running a 3,000 metres before her 1,500 metres for England in Birmingham on Saturday, but Overt needs to consider whether he should go for a fast 800 metres time, to justify his next weekend's AAA championships 800, which is effectively the Olympic trial for the last place in the team.

Brian Hooper, a former British record holder in the pole vault, has finally been cleared to compete next weekend, after agreeing to pay an undisputed sum, to the television Superstars programme, into a trust fund, to protect his amateur status.

Results of finals at the United States Olympic trials (first three qualify) were:

100m: 1. C. Lewis, 10.06 sec. 2. S. Grady, 10.21. 3. R. Brown, 10.22. 4. C. Smith, 10.23. (first four qualify for 4 + 100 relay).

200m: 1. C. Lewis, 20.55. 2. M. Carter, 21.05. 3. A. Jones, 21.15. 4. B. Smith, 21.25. 5. J. Logan, 21.35. 6. B. Smith, 21.45. 7. J. Logan, 21.55. 8. B. Smith, 22.05. 9. J. Logan, 22.15. 10. B. Smith, 22.25. 11. J. Logan, 22.35. 12. B. Smith, 22.45. 13. J. Logan, 22.55. 14. B. Smith, 23.05. 15. J. Logan, 23.15. 16. B. Smith, 23.25. 17. J. Logan, 23.35. 18. B. Smith, 23.45. 19. J. Logan, 23.55. 20. B. Smith, 24.05. 21. J. Logan, 24.15. 22. B. Smith, 24.25. 23. J. Logan, 24.35. 24. B. Smith, 24.45. 25. J. Logan, 24.55. 26. B. Smith, 25.05. 27. J. Logan, 25.15. 28. B. Smith, 25.25. 29. J. Logan, 25.35. 30. B. Smith, 25.45. 31. J. Logan, 25.55. 32. B. Smith, 26.05. 33. J. Logan, 26.15. 34. B. Smith, 26.25. 35. J. Logan, 26.35. 36. B. Smith, 26.45. 37. J. Logan, 26.55. 38. B. Smith, 27.05. 39. J. Logan, 27.15. 40. B. Smith, 27.25. 41. J. Logan, 27.35. 42. B. Smith, 27.45. 43. J. Logan, 27.55. 44. B. Smith, 28.05. 45. J. Logan, 28.15. 46. B. Smith, 28.25. 47. J. Logan, 28.35. 48. B. Smith, 28.45. 49. J. Logan, 28.55. 50. B. Smith, 29.05. 51. J. Logan, 29.15. 52. B. Smith, 29.25. 53. J. Logan, 29.35. 54. B. Smith, 29.45. 55. J. Logan, 29.55. 56. B. Smith, 30.05. 57. J. Logan, 30.15. 58. B. Smith, 30.25. 59. J. Logan, 30.35. 60. B. Smith, 30.45. 61. J. Logan, 30.55. 62. B. Smith, 31.05. 63. J. Logan, 31.15. 64. B. Smith, 31.25. 65. J. Logan, 31.35. 66. B. Smith, 31.45. 67. J. Logan, 31.55. 68. B. Smith, 32.05. 69. J. Logan, 32.15. 70. B. Smith, 32.25. 71. J. Logan, 32.35. 72. B. Smith, 32.45. 73. J. Logan, 32.55. 74. B. Smith, 33.05. 75. J. Logan, 33.15. 76. B. Smith, 33.25. 77. J. Logan, 33.35. 78. B. Smith, 33.45. 79. J. Logan, 33.55. 80. B. Smith, 34.05. 81. J. Logan, 34.15. 82. B. Smith, 34.25. 83. J. Logan, 34.35. 84. B. Smith, 34.45. 85. J. Logan, 34.55. 86. B. Smith, 35.05. 87. J. Logan, 35.15. 88. B. Smith, 35.25. 89. J. Logan, 35.35. 90. B. Smith, 35.45. 91. J. Logan, 35.55. 92. B. Smith, 36.05. 93. J. Logan, 36.15. 94. B. Smith, 36.25. 95. J. Logan, 36.35. 96. B. Smith, 36.45. 97. J. Logan, 36.55. 98. B. Smith, 37.05. 99. J. Logan, 37.15. 100. B. Smith, 37.25. 101. J. Logan, 37.35. 102. B. Smith, 37.45. 103. J. Logan, 37.55. 104. B. Smith, 38.05. 105. J. Logan, 38.15. 106. B. Smith, 38.25. 107. J. Logan, 38.35. 108. B. Smith, 38.45. 109. J. Logan, 38.55. 110. B. Smith, 39.05. 111. J. Logan, 39.15. 112. B. Smith, 39.25. 113. J. Logan, 39.35. 114. B. Smith, 39.45. 115. J. Logan, 39.55. 116. B. Smith, 40.05. 117. J. Logan, 40.15. 118. B. Smith, 40.25. 119. J. Logan, 40.35. 120. B. Smith, 40.45. 121. J. Logan, 40.55. 122. B. Smith, 41.05. 123. J. Logan, 41.15. 124. B. Smith, 41.25. 125. J. Logan, 41.35. 126. B. Smith, 41.45. 127. J. Logan, 41.55. 128. B. Smith, 42.05. 129. J. Logan, 42.15. 130. B. Smith, 42.25. 131. J. Logan, 42.35. 132. B. Smith, 42.45. 133. J. Logan, 42.55. 134. B. Smith, 43.05. 135. J. Logan, 43.15. 136. B. Smith, 43.25. 137. J. Logan, 43.35. 138. B. Smith, 43.45. 139. J. Logan, 43.55. 140. B. Smith, 44.05. 141. J. Logan, 44.15. 142. B. Smith, 44.25. 143. J. Logan, 44.35. 144. B. Smith, 44.45. 145. J. Logan, 44.55. 146. B. Smith, 45.05. 147. J. Logan, 45.15. 148. B. Smith, 45.25. 149. J. Logan, 45.35. 150. B. Smith, 45.45. 151. J. Logan, 45.55. 152. B. Smith, 46.05. 153. J. Logan, 46.15. 154. B. Smith, 46.25. 155. J. Logan, 46.35. 156. B. Smith, 46.45. 157. J. Logan, 46.55. 158. B. Smith, 47.05. 159. J. Logan, 47.15. 160. B. Smith, 47.25. 161. J. Logan, 47.35. 162. B. Smith, 47.45. 163. J. Logan, 47.55. 164. B. Smith, 48.05. 165. J. Logan, 48.15. 166. B. Smith, 48.25. 167. J. Logan, 48.35. 168. B. Smith, 48.45. 169. J. Logan, 48.55. 170. B. Smith, 49.05. 171. J. Logan, 49.15. 172. B. Smith, 49.25. 173. J. Logan, 49.35. 174. B. Smith, 49.45. 175. J. Logan, 49.55. 176. B. Smith, 50.05. 177. J. Logan, 50.15. 178. B. Smith, 50.25. 179. J. Logan, 50.35. 180. B. Smith, 50.45. 181. J. Logan, 50.55. 182. B. Smith, 51.05. 183. J. Logan, 51.15. 184. B. Smith, 51.25. 185. J. Logan, 51.35. 186. B. Smith, 51.45. 187. J. Logan, 51.55. 188. B. Smith, 52.05. 189. J. Logan, 52.15. 190. B. Smith, 52.25. 191. J. Logan, 52.35. 192. B. Smith, 52.45. 193. J. Logan, 52.55. 194. B. Smith, 53.05. 195. J. Logan, 53.15. 196. B. Smith, 53.25. 197. J. Logan, 53.35. 198. B. Smith, 53.45. 199. J. Logan, 53.55. 200. B. Smith, 54.05. 201. J. Logan, 54.15. 202. B. Smith, 54.25. 203. J. Logan, 54.35. 204. B. Smith, 54.45. 205. J. Logan, 54.55. 206. B. Smith, 55.05. 207. J. Logan, 55.15. 208. B. Smith, 55.25. 209. J. Logan, 55.35. 210. B. Smith, 55.45. 211. J. Logan, 55.55. 212. B. Smith, 56.05. 213. J. Logan, 56.15. 214. B. Smith, 56.25. 215. J. Logan, 56.35. 216. B. Smith, 56.45. 217. J. Logan, 56.55. 218. B. Smith, 57.05. 219. J. Logan, 57.15. 220. B. Smith, 57.25. 221. J. Logan, 57.35. 222. B. Smith, 57.45. 223. J. Logan, 57.55. 224. B. Smith, 58.05. 225. J. Logan, 58.15. 226. B. Smith, 58.25. 227. J. Logan, 58.35. 228. B. Smith, 58.45. 229. J. Logan, 58.55. 230. B. Smith, 59.05. 231. J. Logan, 59.15. 232. B. Smith, 59.25. 233. J. Logan, 59.35. 234. B. Smith, 59.45. 235. J. Logan, 59.55. 236. B. Smith, 60.05. 237. J. Logan, 60.15. 238. B. Smith, 60.25. 239. J. Logan, 60.35. 240. B. Smith, 60.45. 241. J. Logan, 60.55. 242. B. Smith, 61.05. 243. J. Logan, 61.15. 244. B. Smith, 61.25. 245. J. Logan, 61.35. 246. B. Smith, 61.45. 247. J. Logan, 61.55. 248. B. Smith, 62.05. 249. J. Logan, 62.15. 250. B. Smith, 62.25. 251. J. Logan, 62.35. 252. B. Smith, 62.45. 253. J. Logan, 62.55. 254. B. Smith, 63.05. 255. J. Logan, 63.15. 256. B. Smith, 63.25. 257. J. Logan, 63.35. 258. B. Smith, 63.45. 259. J. Logan, 63.55. 260. B. Smith, 64.05. 261. J. Logan, 64.15. 262. B. Smith, 64.25. 263. J. Logan, 64.35. 264. B. Smith, 64.45. 265. J. Logan, 64.55. 266. B. Smith, 65.05. 267. J. Logan, 65.15. 268. B. Smith, 65.25. 269. J. Logan, 65.35. 270. B. Smith, 65.45. 271. J. Logan, 65.55. 272. B. Smith, 66.05. 273. J. Logan, 66.15. 274. B. Smith, 66.25. 275. J. Logan, 66.35. 276. B. Smith, 66.45. 277. J. Logan, 66.55. 278. B. Smith, 67.05. 279. J. Logan, 67.15. 280. B. Smith, 67.25. 281. J. Logan, 67.35. 282. B. Smith, 67.45. 283. J. Logan, 67.55. 284. B. Smith, 68.05. 285. J. Logan, 68.15. 286. B. Smith, 68.25. 287. J. Logan, 68.35. 288. B. Smith, 68.45. 289. J. Logan, 68.55. 290. B. Smith, 69.05. 291. J. Logan, 69.15. 292. B. Smith, 69.25. 293. J. Logan, 69.35. 294. B. Smith, 69.45. 295. J. Logan, 69.55. 296. B. Smith, 70.05. 297. J. Logan, 70.15. 298. B. Smith, 70.25. 299. J. Logan, 70.35. 300. B. Smith, 70.45. 301. J. Logan, 70.55. 302. B. Smith, 71.05. 303. J. Logan, 71.15. 304. B. Smith, 71.25. 305. J. Logan, 71.35. 306. B. Smith, 71.45. 307. J. Logan, 71.55. 308. B. Smith, 72.05. 309. J. Logan, 72.15. 310. B. Smith, 72.25. 311. J. Logan, 72.35. 312. B. Smith, 72.45. 313. J. Logan, 72.55. 314. B. Smith, 73.05. 315. J. Logan, 73.15. 316. B. Smith, 73.25. 317. J. Logan, 73.35. 318. B. Smith, 73.45. 319. J. Logan, 73.55. 320. B. Smith, 74.05. 321. J. Logan, 74.15. 322. B. Smith, 74.25. 323. J. Logan, 74.35. 324. B. Smith, 74.45. 325. J. Logan, 74.55. 326. B. Smith, 75.05. 327. J. Logan, 75.15. 328. B. Smith, 75.25. 329. J. Logan, 75.35. 330. B. Smith, 75.45. 331. J. Logan, 75.55. 332. B. Smith, 76.05. 333. J. Logan, 76.15. 334. B. Smith, 76.25. 335. J. Logan, 76.35. 336. B. Smith, 76.45. 337. J. Logan, 76.55. 338. B. Smith, 77.05. 339. J. Logan, 77.15. 340. B. Smith, 77.25. 341. J. Logan, 77.35. 342. B. Smith, 77.45. 343. J. Logan, 77.55. 344. B. Smith, 78.05. 345. J. Logan, 78.15. 346. B. Smith, 78.25. 347. J. Logan, 78.35. 348. B. Smith, 78.45. 349. J. Logan, 78.55. 350. B. Smith, 79.05. 351. J. Logan, 79.15. 352. B. Smith, 79.25. 353. J. Logan, 79.35. 354. B. Smith, 79.45. 355. J. Logan, 79.55. 356. B. Smith, 80.05. 357. J. Logan, 80.15. 358. B. Smith, 80.25. 359. J. Logan, 80.35. 360. B. Smith, 80.45. 361. J. Logan, 80.55. 362. B. Smith, 81.05. 363. J. Logan, 81.15. 364. B. Smith, 81.25. 365. J. Logan, 81.35. 366. B. Smith, 81.45. 367. J. Logan, 81.55. 368. B. Smith, 82.05. 369. J. Logan, 82.15. 370. B. Smith, 82.25. 371. J. Logan, 82.35. 372. B. Smith, 82.45. 373. J. Logan, 82.55. 374. B. Smith, 83.05. 375. J. Logan, 83.15. 376. B. Smith, 83.25. 377. J. Logan, 83.35. 378. B. Smith, 83.45. 379. J. Logan, 83.55. 380. B. Smith, 84.05. 381. J. Logan, 84.15. 382. B. Smith, 84.25. 383. J. Logan, 84.35. 384. B. Smith, 84.45. 385. J. Logan, 84.55. 386. B. Smith, 85.05. 387. J. Logan, 85.15. 388. B. Smith, 85.25. 389. J. Logan, 85.35. 390. B. Smith, 85.45. 391. J. Logan, 85.55. 392. B. Smith, 86.05. 393. J. Logan, 86.15. 394. B. Smith, 86.25. 395. J. Logan, 86.35. 396. B. Smith, 86.45. 397. J. Logan, 86.55. 398. B. Smith, 87.05. 399. J. Logan, 87.15. 400. B. Smith, 87.25. 401. J. Logan, 87.35. 402. B. Smith, 87.45. 403. J. Logan, 87.55. 404. B. Smith, 88.05. 405. J. Logan, 88.15. 406. B. Smith, 88.25. 407. J. Logan, 88.35. 408. B. Smith, 88.45. 409. J. Logan, 88.55. 410. B. Smith, 89.05. 411. J. Logan, 89.15. 412. B. Smith, 89.25. 413. J. Logan, 89.35. 414. B. Smith, 89.45. 415. J. Logan, 89.55. 416. B. Smith, 90.05. 417. J. Logan, 90.15. 418. B. Smith, 90.25. 419. J. Logan, 90.35. 420. B. Smith, 90.45. 421. J. Logan, 90.55. 422. B. Smith, 91.05. 423. J. Logan, 91.15. 424. B. Smith, 91.25. 425. J. Logan, 91.35. 426. B. Smith, 91.45. 427. J. Logan, 91.55. 428. B. Smith, 92.05. 429. J. Logan, 92.15. 430. B. Smith, 92.25. 431. J. Logan, 92.35. 432. B. Smith, 92.45. 433. J. Logan, 92.55. 434. B. Smith, 93.05. 435. J. Logan, 93.15. 436. B. Smith, 93.25. 437. J. Logan, 93.35. 438. B. Smith, 93.45. 439. J. Logan, 93.55. 440. B. Smith, 94.05. 441. J. Logan, 94.15. 442. B. Smith, 94.25. 443. J. Logan, 94.35. 444. B. Smith, 94.45. 445. J. Logan, 94.55. 446. B. Smith, 95.05. 447. J. Logan, 95.15. 448. B. Smith, 95.25. 449. J. Logan, 95.35. 450. B. Smith, 95.45. 451. J. Logan, 95.55. 452. B. Smith, 96.05. 453. J. Logan, 96.15. 454. B. Smith, 96.25. 455. J. Logan, 96.35. 456. B. Smith, 96.45. 457. J. Logan, 96.55. 458. B. Smith, 97.05. 459. J. Logan, 97.15. 460. B. Smith, 97.25. 461. J. Logan, 97.35. 462. B. Smith, 97.45. 463. J. Logan, 97.55. 464. B. Smith, 98.05. 465. J. Logan, 98.15. 466. B. Smith, 98.25. 467. J. Logan, 98.35. 468. B. Smith, 98.45. 469. J. Logan, 98.55. 470. B. Smith, 99.05. 471. J. Logan, 99.15. 472. B. Smith, 99.25. 473. J. Logan, 99.35. 474. B. Smith, 99.45. 475. J. Logan, 99.55. 476. B. Smith, 100.05. 477. J. Logan, 100.15. 478. B. Smith, 100.25. 479. J. Logan, 100.35. 480. B. Smith, 100.45. 481. J. Logan, 100.55. 482. B. Smith, 101.05. 483. J. Logan, 101.15. 484. B. Smith, 101.25. 485. J. Logan, 101.35. 486. B. Smith, 101.45. 487. J. Logan, 101.55. 488. B. Smith, 102.05. 489. J. Logan, 102.15. 490. B. Smith, 102.25. 491. J. Logan, 102.35. 492. B. Smith, 102.45. 493. J. Logan, 102.55. 494. B. Smith, 103.05. 495. J. Logan, 103.15. 496. B. Smith, 103.25. 497. J. Logan, 103.35. 498. B. Smith, 103.45. 499. J. Logan, 103.55. 500. B. Smith, 104.05. 501. J. Logan, 104.15. 502. B. Smith, 104.25. 503. J. Logan, 104.35. 504. B. Smith, 104.45. 505. J. Logan, 104.55. 506. B. Smith, 105.05. 507. J. Logan, 105.15. 508. B. Smith, 105.25. 509. J. Logan, 105.35. 510. B. Smith, 105.45. 511. J. Logan, 105.55. 512. B. Smith, 106.05. 513. J. Logan, 106.15. 514. B. Smith, 106.25. 515. J. Logan, 106.35. 516. B. Smith, 106.45. 517. J. Logan, 106.55. 518. B. Smith, 107.05. 519. J. Logan, 107.15. 520. B. Smith, 107.25. 521. J. Logan, 107.35. 522. B. Smith, 107.45. 523. J. Logan, 107.55. 524. B. Smith, 108.05. 525. J. Logan, 108.15. 526. B. Smith, 108.25. 527. J. Logan, 108.35. 528. B. Smith, 108.45. 529. J. Logan, 108.55. 530. B. Smith, 109.05. 531. J. Logan, 109.15. 532. B. Smith, 109.25. 533. J. Logan, 109.35. 534. B. Smith, 109.45. 535. J. Logan, 109.55. 536. B. Smith, 110.05. 537. J. Logan, 110.15. 538. B. Smith, 110.25. 539. J. Logan, 110.35. 540. B. Smith, 110.45. 541. J. Logan, 110.55. 542. B. Smith, 111.05. 543. J. Logan, 111.15. 544. B. Smith, 111.25. 545. J. Logan, 111.35. 546. B. Smith, 111.45. 547. J. Logan, 111.55. 548. B. Smith, 112.05. 549. J. Logan, 112.15. 550. B. Smith, 112.25. 551. J. Logan, 112.35. 552. B. Smith, 112.45. 553. J. Logan, 112.55. 554. B. Smith, 113.05. 555. J. Logan, 113.15. 556. B. Smith, 113.25. 557. J. Logan, 113.35. 558. B. Smith, 113.45. 559. J. Logan, 113.55. 560. B. Smith, 114.05. 561. J. Logan, 114.15. 562. B. Smith, 114.25. 563. J. Logan, 114.35. 564. B. Smith, 114.45. 565. J. Logan, 114.55. 566. B. Smith, 115.05. 567. J. Logan, 115.15. 568. B. Smith, 115.25. 569. J. Logan, 115.35. 570. B. Smith, 115.45. 571. J. Logan, 115.55. 572. B. Smith, 116.05. 573. J. Logan, 116.15. 574. B. Smith, 116.25. 575. J. Logan, 116.35. 576. B. Smith, 116.45. 577. J. Logan, 116.55. 578. B. Smith, 117.05. 579. J. Logan, 117.15. 580. B. Smith, 117.25. 581. J. Logan, 117.35. 582. B. Smith, 117.45. 583. J. Logan, 117.55. 584. B. Smith, 118.05. 585. J. Logan, 118.15. 586. B. Smith, 118.25. 587. J. Logan, 118.35. 588. B. Smith, 118.45. 589. J. Logan, 118.55. 590. B. Smith, 119.05. 591. J. Logan, 119.15. 592. B. Smith, 119.25. 593. J. Logan, 119.35. 594. B. Smith, 119.45. 595. J. Logan, 119.55. 596. B. Smith, 120.05. 597. J. Logan, 120.15. 598. B. Smith, 120.25. 599. J. Logan, 120.35. 600. B. Smith, 120.45. 601. J. Logan, 120.55. 602. B. Smith, 121.05. 603. J. Logan, 121.15. 604. B. Smith, 121.25. 605. J. Logan, 121.35. 606. B. Smith, 121.45. 607. J. Logan, 121.55. 608. B. Smith, 122.05. 609. J. Logan, 122.15. 610. B. Smith, 122.25. 611. J. Logan, 122.35. 612. B. Smith, 122.45. 613. J. Logan, 122.55. 614. B. Smith, 123.05. 615. J. Logan, 123.15. 616. B. Smith, 123.25. 617. J. Logan, 123.35. 618. B. Smith, 123.45. 619. J. Logan, 123.55. 620. B. Smith, 124.05. 621. J. Logan, 124.15. 622. B. Smith, 124.25. 623. J. Logan, 124.35. 624. B. Smith, 124.45. 625. J. Logan, 124.55. 626. B. Smith, 125.05. 627. J. Logan, 125.15. 628. B. Smith, 125.25. 629. J. Logan, 125.35. 630. B. Smith, 125.45. 631. J. Logan, 125.55. 632. B. Smith,

Legal Appointments

Private Client - Senior

Age 25-35 up to £25,000

Our client, a major firm of solicitors, will shortly appoint an assistant who will join their private client department. His/her experience should have included the following:

- * Tax planning, specifically English capital transfer tax, capital gains tax and income tax law, but knowledge of overseas tax havens is also important.
- * Wills and Settlements advice, both domestic and international.
- * General personal advice.

The ideal candidate, probably a graduate, will have had at least two years' post-qualification experience in the Private Client area. The successful applicant will be expected to show the confidence, poise and intellectual and technical ability that will be demanded in this appointment. The position offers excellent career prospects with a leading City law firm. Please apply to Jock Courts, Career Plan Ltd, Chichester House, Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1EG. Tel: 01-242 5775.

Career plan
LIMITED
Personnel Consultants

Company Solicitor

West London £17,000 + car

For a large and diverse British group with international interests and worldwide turnover in excess of £1,000 million. There is a strong record of profitable growth.

Reporting to the Head of the Legal Department you will be part of a small team providing a comprehensive legal service to the holding company and operating subsidiaries. You will be involved in a wide variety of work, including property development and planning matters and commercial and property transactions. There will be close contact with senior management throughout the Group, and prospects for career progression are good.

You should be a solicitor in your late 20s or early 30s with post qualification experience in a commercially orientated practice or company legal department. An attractive benefits package will include assistance towards relocation expenses where appropriate.

Write in confidence to John Cammery, quoting ref. CT260, at 10 Bait Court, London EC4 (telephone 01-583 3911).

Chetwynd Streets

Management Selection Limited

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & CO.

Planning Solicitor

Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co. wish to recruit a Solicitor to join their existing team working within the Property Department and advising both the public and private sectors. The work is demanding and interesting, with a particular emphasis on appeals and compulsory purchase orders. Applicants wishing to combine planning with conveyancing work will be considered. The successful applicant, who will have been admitted for at least one year, may be from either private practice or local government service. An attractive commencing salary will be paid.

Apply in writing:
W. DRUMMOND,
Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co.,
Broadgate House,
7 Eldon Street,
London, EC2M 7HD

Solicitor

The Legal Department of the National Coal Board have a vacancy at their office at Eastwood, Nottingham, for a

The successful applicant will be of high calibre and is likely to be young. An above average academic record is required; broad experience would be an asset, although not essential, and applicants recently admitted would be considered.

The person appointed would join a team of lawyers serving a variety of the Board's operational functions.

The starting salary, in the range of £9,558 to £12,512, would be in line with the high level of ability required, and the career prospects are excellent.

Please write with brief details for an application form, no later than 2nd July 1984 to:

NCB Mr J G Tyrrell, Regional Solicitor,
Eastwood Hall, Eastwood,
Nottingham NG16 3EB.

TAX TRUST SOLICITOR

We have been requested by a leading International Bank to introduce a Solicitor to deal with off-shore, mainly private, Tax/Trust matters. To be domiciled in the Channel Islands, the appointee will receive an excellent remuneration package of £20,000+ together with the many career benefits associated with a Bank of this standing.

Personnel Appointments
95 Aldwych, London, WC2E 4JB
(01-242 1281) (after 5pm service)

SOUTH DEVON

Long-established four partner solicitors firm with two offices require Assistant Solicitor with all round ability, emphasis on Probate and Conveyancing with a view to future partnership. Starting salary negotiable, but not less than £9,000 per annum. They also require experienced Legal Executive with knowledge of Probate. Starting salary negotiable. Write Box 2724 The Times

POTENTIAL PARTNER - PERSONAL TAX PLANNING £17,500-£30,000

Solicitors/Barristers 28-35

City of London

Our client, a large international firm of chartered accountants, is keen to recruit a young solicitor or barrister to head up and develop its City based Personal Tax and Personal Financial Planning Department.

Candidates (probably from commercial law practices) male or female should be able to demonstrate extensive experience of personal tax planning work and have the personal qualities to achieve partner equivalent status probably in a two - three year time span (possibly sooner for exceptional candidates).

We have a detailed information booklet on the position. Please contact George Ormrod B.A. (Oxon) or Colin Mutton A.C.A. on 01-836-9501 or write giving details of your career to date to Douglas Lambias Associates limited at our London office quoting reference No. 4557.

410 Strand, London WC2R 0NS. Tel: 01 836 9501
25 West Nile Street, Glasgow G1 2FF. Tel: 041 226 3101
3 Coates Place, Edinburgh EH3 7AA. Tel: 031 225 7744

DOUGLAS LAMBIAS
Douglas Lambias Associates Limited
Accountancy & Management
Recruitment Consultants

DIA

Legal Executive

Professional indemnity insurance

Employment terms for discussion

A City-based company operates a professional indemnity insurance scheme on behalf of a major professional body, and a sizeable volume of the claims which arise are for amounts under £25,000. An experienced Legal Executive is now sought who will work closely with the company and its underwriters in handling such claims and giving legal opinions. Suitable candidates, possibly qualified solicitors, will have a strong background in claims work. Terms are for discussion, both employment status and reward, and can be tailored to suit the circumstances of the successful candidate. Please write, in confidence, to Peter Greenaway, Ref: PFS/8729/TT.

PA

PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Tel: 01-335 6660 Telex: 27874

Assistant Solicitor

LEICESTER

Engas, one of the largest Regions within British Gas, supplies 1.7 million customers and has a turnover of more than £650 million.

The Legal Department of East Midlands Gas provides comprehensive 'in house' legal services to management. A young Solicitor commencing a legal career is required to work in a team of lawyers dealing with the manifold legal problems of a large commercial organisation.

The accent of the work of the post will be on litigation, employment law, conveyancing, commercial and contract matters.

This is an excellent 'starter' post with scope for advancement within British Gas. The benefits are those normally associated with a large company and include relocation assistance where appropriate. Salary in a range rising to £12,144 per annum (excluding 1984 pay settlement).

Detailed written applications (there are no application forms) to Industrial Relations Manager, Engas, De Montfort Street, Leicester, quoting Ref. No. 12040 on both envelope and letter.

Closing date: 29 June 1984.

Engas is an equal opportunity employer.

EAST MIDLANDS GAS

SOLICITOR

NEWLY QUALIFIED CITY BASED

A new position is being created in the Corporation of Lloyd's to provide the technical back up for two teams dealing with the re-registration of all Lloyd's Underwriting Agents, now required under a bye-law of the Lloyd's Act. The work will involve reviewing company memoranda, articles of association and partnership deeds and therefore a knowledge of company and partnership law is essential. The post is an ideal development opportunity since following completion of the project there will be a move into the more general aspects of Lloyd's work. An attractive salary is offered together with a generous fringe benefits package including a non-contributory pension, annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches and travel.

Please send a full c.v. to:
Mrs. S. M. Woodcock, Assistant Personnel Manager,
The Corporation of Lloyd's, London House, 6 London Street, London EC3.

LOYDS OF LONDON

THEFTORD GROUP OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS

TRAINER - COURT CLERK

Salary Scale - £3,066 to £7,410

Applications are invited from magistrates or solicitors for a vacancy which has arisen in this district court of Northolt by reason of the previous holder having obtained a full Court Clerk post. The successful applicant will be on practical training with the work of a Justice Clerk's office in addition to training in court. The level of training received will depend entirely on the education of the individual to be recruited in an encouraging atmosphere. Salary will be in accordance with the above scale and a suitable qualified person could commence on £3,066 p.a. (conditions of service apply). Letters of application, giving details of experience, age and qualification, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Clerk of the Court, Northolt, should reach us not later than the 28th June 1984.

C. A. ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Justices,
The Court House, Oldbury Road,
Thetford, Norfolk, IP24, 3AQ

Commercial Lawyers

Competition & International Trade

There is a growing demand for specialist legal advice on the U.K. and EEC laws relating to competition and the regulation of trade. This results both from increasing activity by the regulatory authorities and also a greater awareness by companies of how the law in these areas affects their operations.

To meet the expansion on this side of our practice we are keen to recruit young lawyers (preferably with some two years post-qualification experience) to join our team based in London and Brussels.

- Candidates should:
 - be prepared to specialise in this area;
 - be willing to handle an interesting range of matters, mainly on behalf of multi-national companies; and
 - ideally have some experience of at least an enthusiastic interest in this field, backed by initiative and a willingness to work under pressure.

Candidates, who should have good academic qualifications and preferably speak at least one other European language should write to: R.R. Phillips, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DQ, enclosing full particulars.

Lovell, White & King

SOLICITOR

Dow Corning, one of the world's leading manufacturers of silicone specialty chemicals, is a progressive multinational company.

We have an immediate vacancy of our U.K. Company in South Wales for a Solicitor to handle a wide range of the Company's legal affairs in the U.K., including contract drafting/review/negotiation, claims and litigation, property, labour and corporate matters. Expansion into international legal affairs possible.

The ideal candidate will have at least 3 years of legal experience since qualification in the field of commercial law, preferably in counselling industrial clients; initiative, good communication skills, and ability to work with minimal supervision are essential.

We offer a highly competitive salary and benefits package commensurate with experience and the importance of the position.

Please write enclosing full C.V. to: Mr H. Bolten, Legal Department, Dow Corning Europe, Chaussee de la Hulpe, 154, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium.

DOW CORNING

Commercial Lawyer

£15K-£17K plus car

A major industrial concern seeks a young commercial lawyer to join its well established Legal Department in London.

This challenging post offers the opportunity to gain extensive professional experience with a demanding workload which covers all aspects of commercial and company matters and which has some international content.

The successful candidate will also be required to have (or gain soon after appointment) sufficient knowledge to act as the Department's Employment Law specialist advising professional managers in this field.

Candidates should be in their mid to late twenties with 2-5 years relevant experience. Travel is required, for which a car will be provided.

Apply with full c.v. to the address below. (Reference 987 must be quoted on your envelope. Enclose separately a note of any companies to which your application should not be sent.)

Paul Salway, Everett's Recruitment,
172 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5QA.

EVERETT'S recruitment

Litigation Solicitor

Required by old established Midway Towns firm. We are looking for an applicant aged under 30 with post qualification experience and keen to undertake advocacy both in the county and magistrates courts. Apply with c.v. to:

BOOTH HEARN, STRATTON & ROBERTS
60 Watling Street, Gillingham, Kent ME7 2YN

HONG KONG

LITIGATION £ City rate+

Young solicitors newly to 3 yrs. admitted with experience of litigation gained in articles and subsequently are sought by a leading Hong Kong practice who are associated with a larger City firm. There is room for those with general experience or with specialised experience of commercial litigation. If offering general experience then procedural knowledge must be good.

The terms and conditions of employment should prove attractive to any solicitor working in London or elsewhere in the U.K. and will include good basic salary, worthwhile bonus, substantial rent subsidy, generous leave terms, medical scheme and travel allowance.

Interviews in London by Hong Kong partners beginning of July.

To apply: quote ref. C.94 to Reuter Simkin Ltd., 26-28 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4HE. Tel: 01-405 6852.

REUTER SIMKIN
RECRUITMENT

SOLICITOR

Lombard North Central PLC, a Member of the National Westminster Bank Group, offers an exceptional opportunity to a Solicitor at its Head Office, London W.1.

We seek someone special to make a career with the Company; a versatile Solicitor with initiative and personality, a good academic record and up to 2 years general experience. He or she will apply the law practically, have a flair for problem solving, enjoy innovation and possess the drafting skills necessary to communicate in plain but legally effective language.

The Company and its subsidiaries provide a wide range of industrial and consumer credit, hire purchase, leasing and banking services. The Legal Services Department provides or supervises all the legal advice and legal work of the Company.

The successful applicant will enjoy taking responsibility, but know when to turn to others for help, and will play an active part in the commercial operations and decision-making processes of a major finance house. Areas of law involved will include consumer, company, contract, commercial, banking, taxation, leasing, partnership, employment, conveyancing, insurance, joint ventures, restrictive practices, monopolies, insolvency, litigation and EEC.

In return for commitment and hard work we offer a first rate salary, non-contributory pension scheme, house mortgage and bank borrowing at reduced rates after a qualifying period, and a staff restaurant facility.

Please forward full personal and career experience details in confidence to:

Personnel Manager
Lombard North Central PLC
2 Purley Way
Croydon CR9 3BL

All applications will be seen by the Head of Legal Services Mr. D.W.B. Hopkins.

LOMBARD CREDIT FINANCE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Lombard North Central PLC

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Anti-Trust Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit an additional lawyer to undertake work in the field of UK and EEC anti-trust law, with an opportunity to combine this with general commercial legal work. Relevant post-qualification experience or an academic background in economics will be preferred, but neither is essential.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 21, to:

John Hamilton,
Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

HEPHERD WINSTANLEY AND PUGH SOUTHAMPTON

require a

SOLICITOR

with experience to join litigation department to deal mainly with civil litigation, with some matrimonial work and advocacy. Salary according to experience.

Apply with full c.v. to: The Partnership Secretary, Hephherd, Winstanley and Pugh, 22 Kings Park Road, Southampton, Hants. SO9 2US.

BARRISTERS CLERK

Established set of Chambers require second Clerk. Remuneration in accordance with age and experience.

Apply with career details to Head of Chambers
33 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3BA

RENTAL

HOMEOWNERS
We specialize in the
management of high
houses in S.W. & W.
areas. If you are worried
letting your home, take
tag of our experience
sonal service. We have
abroad & know pro
HOME FROM HO
Property Services Ltd.
01-946 9447

TOLWORTH, SUR
A nice new, det. 6 bed.
2,500 s.w.
CATFORD
13 miles. City, near 5
£170,000
STREATHAM VALE

3111 W. 12TH AVE.
Nice 4 bdrm, large
\$120 p.w.
H. L. T. LETTING
01-627 0171

NORTHWOOD. Super apt
2 b, 2 bath, brick, 1960
\$175. Close to bus, 10 min
to 2170. Lifted, 499 \$334

NOTTINGHAM TERRACE
A better class apt, previous
recap, 2 b, 1 bath, 10 min
to 2170. Lifted, 499 \$334

CHELSEA, SWL Spacious
bld duplex, 2 b with
garage, \$250 p.w. P. W
567A.

F. W. GAFF MANAGEMENT
1240 Rogers, 10 min to
2170. Call for info.
Waiting applicants. 01-569

SOUTH KENSINGTON
1 b, 1 bath, recap. K & B
01-570 7167.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL The
Box Office 0203 731111
 Tickets from 1.50
 10.00
 12.50
 15.00
 17.50
 20.00
 22.50
 25.00
 27.50
 30.00
 32.50
 35.00
 37.50
 40.00
 42.50
 45.00
 47.50
 50.00
 52.50
 55.00
 57.50
 60.00
 62.50
 65.00
 67.50
 70.00
 72.50
 75.00
 77.50
 80.00
 82.50
 85.00
 87.50
 90.00
 92.50
 95.00
 97.50
 100.00
 102.50
 105.00
 107.50
 110.00
 112.50
 115.00
 117.50
 120.00
 122.50
 125.00
 127.50
 130.00
 132.50
 135.00
 137.50
 140.00
 142.50
 145.00
 147.50
 150.00
 152.50
 155.00
 157.50
 160.00
 162.50
 165.00
 167.50
 170.00
 172.50
 175.00
 177.50
 180.00
 182.50
 185.00
 187.50
 190.00
 192.50
 195.00
 197.50
 200.00
 202.50
 205.00
 207.50
 210.00
 212.50
 215.00
 217.50
 220.00
 222.50
 225.00
 227.50
 230.00
 232.50
 235.00
 237.50
 240.00
 242.50
 245.00
 247.50
 250.00
 252.50
 255.00
 257.50
 260.00
 262.50
 265.00
 267.50
 270.00
 272.50
 275.00
 277.50
 280.00
 282.50
 285.00
 287.50
 290.00
 292.50
 295.00
 297.50
 300.00
 302.50
 305.00
 307.50
 310.00
 312.50
 315.00
 317.50
 320.00
 322.50
 325.00
 327.50
 330.00
 332.50
 335.00
 337.50
 340.00
 342.50
 345.00
 347.50
 350.00
 352.50
 355.00
 357.50
 360.00
 362.50
 365.00
 367.50
 370.00
 372.50
 375.00
 377.50
 380.00
 382.50
 385.00
 387.50
 390.00
 392.50
 395.00
 397.50
 400.00
 402.50
 405.00
 407.50
 410.00
 412.50
 415.00
 417.50
 420.00
 422.50
 425.00
 427.50
 430.00
 432.50
 435.00
 437.50
 440.00
 442.50
 445.00
 447.50
 450.00
 452.50
 455.00
 457.50
 460.00
 462.50
 465.00
 467.50
 470.00
 472.50
 475.00
 477.50
 480.00
 482.50
 485.00
 487.50
 490.00
 492.50
 495.00
 497.50
 500.00
 502.50
 505.00
 507.50
 510.00
 512.50
 515.00
 517.50
 520.00
 522.50
 525.00
 527.50
 530.00
 532.50
 535.00
 537.50
 540.00
 542.50
 545.00
 547.50
 550.00
 552.50
 555.00
 557.50
 560.00
 562.50
 565.00
 567.50
 570.00
 572.50
 575.00
 577.50
 580.00
 582.50
 585.00
 587.50
 590.00
 592.50
 595.00
 597.50
 600.00
 602.50
 605.00
 607.50
 610.00
 612.50
 615.00
 617.50
 620.00
 622.50
 625.00
 627.50
 630.00
 632.50
 635.00
 637.50
 640.00
 642.50
 645.00
 647.50
 650.00
 652.50
 655.00
 657.50
 660.00
 662.50
 665.00
 667.50
 670.00
 672.50
 675.00
 677.50
 680.00
 682.50
 685.00
 687.50
 690.00
 692.50
 695.00
 697.50
 700.00
 702.50
 705.00
 707.50
 710.00
 712.50
 715.00
 717.50
 720.00
 722.50
 725.00
 727.50
 730.00
 732.50
 735.00
 737.50
 740.00
 742.50
 745.00
 747.50
 750.00
 752.50
 755.00
 757.50
 760.00
 762.50
 765.00
 767.50
 770.00
 772.50
 775.00
 777.50
 780.00
 782.50
 785.00
 787.50
 790.00
 792.50
 795.00
 797.50
 800.00
 802.50
 805.00
 807.50
 810.00
 812.50
 815.00
 817.50
 820.00
 822.50
 825.00
 827.50
 830.00
 832.50
 835.00
 837.50
 840.00
 842.50
 845.00
 847.50
 850.00
 852.50
 855.00
 857.50
 860.00
 862.50
 865.00
 867.50
 870.00
 872.50
 875.00
 877.50
 880.00
 882.50
 885.00
 887.50
 890.00
 892.50
 895.00
 897.50
 900.00
 902.50
 905.00
 907.50
 910.00
 912.50
 915.00
 917.50
 920.00
 922.50
 925.00
 927.50
 930.00
 932.50
 935.00

[illegible]
